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to behalf an american to regetted that is past, I know thou does have her for all that is past, And thou wilt love on still-caye, love on to the la

Yes, I know that to thee, it is pleasure indeed, To soothe the look nears that in server will in Yes, yes, o'er the loue said the desolate, thou Delightest to look with a grief mothing laws.

I know it-for I have been blest with thy smile When the anguish of sorrow was raping the white. When lovely and werthed, and friendless, I grier'd, I by kindness, my soul from its torune reliev'd. Oh! se'er from this heart shall thy name to effac'd, But mid the metaorials affection both trac'd, Be deeply engrav'd, and with those I hald door, Remember d tid death freeze all memory here.

And thy Mother sub, still love thy Mother as now, O'er the couch where a mother is wasting

Oh, more beautiful far, and more heavenly too, Than all the gay shafows that fashion e'er knew Lan all the gay sunners that passaud I the spirit that watches through sickness and grief, And brings to a parent's fund bosom relief.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

Deep in a sweet sequester'd vale, Beauste from worldly care, Lived hom at Allen and Lenett— They were a virtuous pair. Their humble out in rustic pride, They did not covet more. No sordid vice, no fully there, lucking enty e'er encruach, Contentment dwelt in mild array, Within their numble door, Within their humble door, Nor did they once regret that they Were friendless and were pools And though stern siekurs spactimes would For still they thought, so christians would, That each affliction given, Was sent but to remind their hearts, To be prepar'd for beaven.

Blest Providence their faithful guide, With kind protesting arm, Had ever kept their hearts seeme, Thus many a pleasing year had flown, Yet they no hadthips knew, And as their locks were silver'd o'er, Affection stronger grew. And often would they bless the hour, Their Percepcy to prove. That heaven had join'd clasir hearts to live, In sweet united love. Yes, sweet affection, virtue, peace,

And this had true religion taught

Their chaines gifts to yield content, And many a fervent prayer they breath'd,

And which to them was given Exempt from worldly pride. ent with that

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

EXTEMPORE-TO -Ah! why that frown of cold distain, Say, can'st thou dare to chide me, t by thy vaunting actions pain, The heart that was denied thou

Too vain I fear thy heart has prov'd, That all who saw thee surely lov'd, When searce they could respect thes

But pray let dear experience say, That woman's love's a treasure That is not to be thrown eway, At every suitor's phenouse.

TOR THE SATTIMAY EVENING POST, THE DEATH OF MY BROTHER.

" He was a man take him for all in all, I we'er shall been upon his it, e again." iring delight or dry my tears; only heart that could aright, With mine responsive beat as light, Is still and heats no more.

The eye that beam'd with joy serene, Whosever juy in mine was seen, Has but its buster, floolits light, closed in perpetual sight, To sparkle now no mor

That tongue whose accents al a sys sweet, Said "Brother we rgain shall meet, Louiset now-not one lone sound, Can e'er reverberate around-

It charms my ear no more That Bruther, and the only one that ever lalest me, he is guess Who would his life, his all resu

TERY,

To specule of to ramson mine, Will most me here no more. Cold lies the and upon his breast, You he the not upon no weens, And n'er him now he torf is growing. For main like his there is a rest.
Where him in parity is glowing, horaser county, N. J.

CAROLUM.

Selected for the Saturday Evening Post-"The best opposition to wrong, and in ur of what is right, is a steady Chrisas patience, taking care never to commit Dr. Warson.

THE MORALIST.

There is something in sickness that breaks lown the pride of manhand-that softens the seart, and brings it back to the feelings of intancy. Who that has suffered even an advanced life, in sickness and despondency; who that has pined on a weary bed in the neglect and luncliness of a foreign land-but has thought on the Mornen that looked on his childhood," that smoothed his pitlow, and administered to his helplessness. Oh! there is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother to a son, that transcends all other offections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor danned by danger, nor weak ened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his en joyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity: and, if adversity overtake him, he will be dearer to her by misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him; and if all the world beside cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

How many indulgencies-luxuries-even conveniencies, could we dispense with, if we were mly blessed with a cheerful temper. It is mean and drink and clothing. A man with it, is happier when clothed in rags, than the discontented Crosus, who is arrayed in purple and fine linen .h is money in bank to a man-for though he may have little money he does not want much. He nakes the most of every thing he has. He is the true Economist, for he economises all the mean

Too much care turns the young man gray, And too much care turneth the old man to clay.

The truth of the song is better than its metre -A cheerful temper communicates itself to all around you. It drives away from your bosom the ill passions of envy, hatred, devouring ambition, pale faced avarice, and the "green eyed monder," jealousy.

Whether it depends upon temperament or habit or exertion, this is certain, that che-rfulness seldom agrees with idleness. A man must be em ployed-his mind must be occupied to a certain extent by some active pursua-or he becomes dissatisfied, and he preys upon himself.

Cultivate then a cheerful temper. It is the riend of the virtues-the sworn enemy of vice. It rests with yourself to obtain it. When pos sessed, it sheds light and peace and happiness all

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. TO THE PRINTERS.

I have long felt a desire to address you, to express my opinion as the cluracter of your paper—and the important responsibility you have upon yourselves as the conductors of a public journal, which may or may not be the means of much advantage to many, and the young in particular, as your attention to propriety in choosing materials lice "reproof and instruction," for rational aminement, for example for virtue, and religion, may give it a beneficial tendency.

They who have under their guidance so effective an engine for the improvement in well-doing, and for training the mands and correcting the errors of our youth, should reflect seriously on the nature and purity of those living attranss a hich are to flow from its operation in such exten

a hich are to flow from its operation in such exten sive and various directions, probably to deaden, it not exterminate, the poisonous weeds of vice, while they nourish and cherish the heavenly plants of truth and morality in the minds of many. These considerations should cause them to be at all times on their guard. To avoid carefully what may have the remotest appearance of an offence against in-nocence, decency or truth. To be assiduous in procuring that which may gratify, inform and be

It is an evidence I think, of the correctness with It is an evidence I think, of the correctness with which you have conducted your paper, that it has stood while others have fallen; you have been established now about, or a little better than two years, during which period no less than eight papers have started in this city, whether intended as in opposition, I am unable to say, but at any rate with the same opportunities and the same chance of success, and they have failed. You were all equally before the public—the public has seen and judged of your respective merits, and has awarded accordingly. They have unequivocally seen and judged of your respective ments, and has awarded accordingly. They have unequivocally given to you a preference over the eight. There is in this expression of opinion, a meaning not to be mistaken, and let me add, a confidence not to be abused. The inference to be deduced from

be abused. The inference to be deduced from this almost exclusive patronage is, that the course you have pursued has been an approved one, and consequently the one which interest and duty points out as the fittest hereafter.

A prominent, and certainly one of the best features in your plan, is the absence of party politics, and religious contentions; these things may be, and very probably are proper enough in their places—in their places then let them be retained. It is enough for you, that setting aside the bickerings of personal animosities, of local prejudices, and bigotted and often improfitable scele

dices, and bigored and often unprofitable eccle statical opinions, you open your columns to a view of things more liberal and extensive; that you take in a broad view of the universe, and behold all men as men—God as God every where, equally the father and friend of all—who keeps as watchful an eye over the untured assess. as watchful an eye over the untutored savage, the pone Siberian, the frozen Laplander and the scorched Ethiopian, as he does over those whose lots are cast in more congenial places. I like the language which inculcates benevolence—I like the maxim which teaches us this truism, that all men are brethren, that there should be no distinction whatever, except between those who strive to do good, and those who do evil. No distinctions but virtue and vices between a true and holy love of God, and a disregard of his commands; between righteousness and unrighte

But it is impossible for you to expect to get along smoothly—you cannot please all, and at all times, for an obvious reason—a diversity of minds, habits and, desires, bringeth furth correspondent feelings and opinions, which eventuate in secret or open satisfaction or hostility, according as operated on. Now no man can expect to be pleased in all things, and all others to be pleased in all things. and all others to be pleased. open satisfaction or hostility, according as operated on. Now no man can expect to be pleased in the manner with the same also; yet such would seem to be the expectation of many some are offended with a trifling tale, or ang or jest; with notices of theatrical amusements, races, assemblies and the like—but do they consider that the minds which are pleased with these things, and they are many, in searching for ese things, and they are many, in searching for ese, may be led unawares, to a perusal of some-ing more serious and important—some moral

reflection, or affecting tale, esteulated to convey with effect, some leason of charity, plety and vir-tue, that they may be thereby benefited, and made wiser and betters when without the endurements wher and better, when without these motivements they might have turned their attention to some more trifling employment, and thereby have lost the good which an expectation of mere "fon" may have led them to; for many would pass by a paper, unless it was thought to contain something pleasing and those too who never think of reading any thing, or of looking for amusement beyond round of pleasure,

Nore .- We are not desirgus of boasting, or of eing considered capable of making ungenerous reflections on the misfortunes of others, nor shall we it is presumed be accused of either, if we observe, in confirmation of the remark of our cor respondent, that while several cotemporary papers have failed through want of encouragement we have continued to receive a regular increase of patronage, and at this moment our paper has nearly five times the number of subscribers it had at its commencement in 1821.
[Fde. Sat Eve. Post.

FOR THE SAPERBAY STATIST POST "Jack's as good a man as Mr. Longhor

Old Jeremy Longhoine was a wealthy entleman who resided on the heights of he Neshamony, in the county of Bucks. -He possessed a large farm, and kept a number of negroes. He was frequently representative for the county in the old provincial assembly, and was much em ployed in services of a public and political nature. He died a great many years ago. and his virtues were enumerated by the Bucks county Bard, Satterthwaite, in a poetical eulogium which was published in print about 1740. It is said that once when the old gentleman returned from an excursion on business, pretty late in the evening, he called to his black man Jack, and ordered him to put up his horse : perceiving the fellow was in a sullen humour, and muttered to himself as he went, Longhorne had the curiosity to follow him, unperceived, that he might learn the purport of his soiloquy, with which, it seems, he was a little diverted. " Massa ride about de country-come home at night-all darkcall Jack-Jack come put away my horse —Jack tired and sleepy—poor Jack put away Massa's horse, all in de cold—Jack no like it-for tinks, Jack's as good a man as Mr. Longhorne."

Some time ago, I enquired of a friend what was the reason we had so few men amongst us now-a-days, that would for eminence compare with the dignified character of the last and preceding generations. His reply was, that now, Jack had, in his own estimation, become as good a man as Mr. Longhorne.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Beloved of Heaven, the smiling Muse shall shed, Her moonlight halo round thy honoured head-

Whether we consider America as rising into national importance from the glory of her achievements, or the splendour of her emancipation, involves a question of no importance to the actual existence of the fact. If we look upon her as she now stands, with no companion in her form of government, we wonder at the temerity of that policy which could point her to such an untrodden path; and if we regard her in the felicity of her existing system of Republicanism, we admire the genius that planned, we bless the perseverance that executed, and adore the firmness of those stupendous intellects, who, among the confusion of a universal revolution, fixed her, a Republic, on a basis too immutable, too unchangeable to be shaken by the convuisions that have crumbled thrones and empires. So glorious an example should be the signal for the imitation of the world So splendid an accomplishment should be the landmark for the guidance of the universe. It should raise the dormant feelshould stimulate our brethren to the south to wrestle for a moment with the horrors of illegitimate persecution, till the period should arrive, when, casting behind them the fetters that have trammelled every ener gy of the soul, they rise a glorious Repub-lic, on the ruins of a loathsome monarchy.

In contemplating the characters which the American revolution brought into the field of action, it requires no prejudice to exalt their virtues and extol their work; neither is it necessary for the existence of any unnatural feeling, to palliate those minor failings, of which, as soldiers and as statesmen, they were guilty. Any private anecdote, any little circumstance relating to these great men should be handed down from one generation to another, as the legacy of worth and bravery, to their anxious and admiring children. But let those things which expose the weaknesses of our patriotic fathers (for who, with all his generous prejudices, will deny that some belonged to them,) be buried in the impatient slumbers of eternity. Who is there that would sully such a noble theme, by the relation of one individual tale derogatory to the dazzling splendours of their well earned f.me. Hallowed be the memories of such noble characters; sacred be the turf that rests upon them; and while there lives one generous American, let him look upon their tombs as the mementos of all that was great and good.

"Here shall the morn her earliest tears bestow, Here the first roses of the year shall blow." Whether we are to consider under the general head of classic ground, every spot

which may have been the scene of action, is a question which the reader must decide

for himself; for, as he decides, so he must consider the ground a few rods below the Swedes' Church. At that spot, there was, during the American revolution, an insignificant redoubt of some half a dozen guns, but with a garrison sufficiently courageous to point them against two British frigates, on their way to the city. The resistance, however, which this formidable battery opposed to the passage of the English, was not of so terrible a nature as to induce them to return, but after having exchanged a few shots, more by way of salute than retaliation, they proceeded on to the city. The writer once heard an aged female say, that when a girl, she and her companions in playing in and about the fort in question, mused themselves by opening and examining the ammunition boxes attached to every gun, and which being unemployed and empty, were open to their inspection, they were horror struck by finding in one the body of an unfortunate individual who

had committed suicide. Within the burial ground of the Swedes Church, repose the remains of the celebrated American Ornithologist, ALEXAN-DER WILSON: not us he requested when dying, overshadowed by willows, and birds singing o'er his grave; but without a single leaf to shade, or a single bough on which his favorite songster might warble

er him. December 7, 1823.

TALES OF THE DEEP.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE STORM-CONCLEBEB. I should, according to promise, have told you before, what were the immediate causes of Maria's grief. But the little inculents that force themselves upon my attention are so numerous and to me so interesting, and awaken such recol lections, that I cannot but indulge them, though be at the expence of even appearing tedious But you cannot be expected to feel that deep inat which I feet, and which I love to indulge, ough it creates in my mind many metancholy ations. You never listened to the clear, musical tones of her sweet voice, or beheld the gentle and eloquent expression of her fine countenance. She often sang, and with much tenderness and feeling. I remember well the last time we heard her; usual we were seated on the deck, when the piles of immense clouds above the spot where it had set, and which were gitted around their va-riegated edges with romantic brightness, and the smooth sea as far as the eye could trace it, was covered with equal brilliancy, it became softened by degrees, and finally the clouds, the waters, and the heavens all became suffused in one deep meliow heavens all became suffused in one deep melious blush. It was then that we heard for the last time the metody of her sweet song—the evening was mild and calm, our white sails hung from the yards still and motionless, as if waiting to hear her accustomed voice, as if listening to catch the soft strain, or occasionally moving in undulating folds, gently faming, as if to walt it away—whi-ther? to her home? to the skies. She sang, as we all hung in admiration on the melody, these beau-tiful lines, beginning

tiful lines, beginning As down in the sunless retreats of the ocean, Sweet flowers are springing no mortals can see, so deep in my heart the still prayer of devotion, Unheard by the world rises silent to thee,

My God !- pure warm, fond, sileat to thee. Unheard by the world rises silent to thee," &c.

The third day after we left land a circumstance and was feared, and with too much truth, to be the forerunner of affliction. One of the scamen was taken sick, and a immediately became evident, that the scourge of tropical climes, the yellow fever, had commenced its ravages on board, and threatened all with destruction. What was to be done? was the fearth enquiry of all. Confined lone? was the fearful enquiry of all. Confined within such narrow bounds flight was impossible. The next day, a second and a third were seized with the fatal symptoms, and the first was be coming delirious and at night expired, it now re quired all the attention of the well to assist the sick—every precaution was taken, every exerting was made that ingenuity could suggest: yet all seemed to be unavailing, and we waited in awful suspense the termination of our fate. Yet amid the terrors of our situation the dead were not forn; nor did we neglect to pay the last dutie with becoming decency. That evening on which it expired, the first corpse was committed to the deep—it had been wrapped up and properly se-cured in a sheet, with a few pieces of lead sufficured in a sheet, with a few pieces of lead suffi-cient to make it sink—it was then laid upon one of the hatches, which had been taken off for the purpose, and we all gathered around it, white our captain read with a voice expressive of that pious feeling and regret which the teens inspired, the futural service for the dead; at the conclusion of which, the body was gently alid off and tell with a mountul plash into its liquid grave, which closed over, but hid it not, and we beheld it sink-ing to an almost inconceivable distance down, down, as if it would never disappear; for the waing to an almost inconceivable distance down, down, as if it would never disappear; for the wa ter was so clear and transparent, it seemed both to hide our fellow mortal in its watery bosom;—we finally lost it, but thought ceased not to follow last resting place, to accompany it down in he distant immeasurable depth,

Where months, years and ages shall circle away, and still the vast waters above it shall roll

The pestilence raged in its fury and swept, Oh, need I tell you, it swept away among the rest, our two passengers. Meria survived, though size called upon death—and when chinging featile to her mother's coapse, Oh awake, swake, she cried, I have none to comfort me but thee; Oh my mother, I cannot let thee go—Henry! too, oh my brother thou art gene, and now my mothers, my mother!—But why should I pain you with a recital of her agonized sufferince, I cannot recollect them without anguish—suffice it say, she was torn from her embrace with despair marked upon her counter-The pestilence raged in its fury and swept, Oh.

CHARITY REWARDED.

CHARITY REWARDED.

Not many years after the County of Lieb
be gan to be settled by the English, a strange is
an came one day into an inn, in the town of Li
field, in the dtisk of the evening—and reque
the hostess to furnish him with some drink as supper. At the same time, he observed, he
could pay for neither, as he had no success is he
ing—but promised payment as soon as be ale
meet with hetter formus. The hustess relahim both the drink and supper—called him a
sy, drunken, good-for-nothing fellow—and h
him rhat she did not work so hard herselt to the
away her earnings upon such creatures as he
a ay, drunken, good-for-nothing fellow—and be hon that she did not work to hard herselt to the away her earnings upon auch creatures as he A man who sat by, and observed that the lod then turning about to heave so inho-proble a plashewed by his countena-ee, that he was suffer severely from hunger and warriness directed hostess to supply him with what he wished, and tagged to pay the bilt homself. The did so, the Indian had fini-hed his supper, he watered his benefactor, thanked him, and assured his bits should remember his kinduess, and when he was able would faithfully recompense is the present, he observed, he could only so him with a story, which if the hostess would point leave he wished to tell. The houses who complacency had been recalled by the prospect pay ment, consented. The Indian, addressing his self to his heuticator, said "I suppose you, with B-bie." The man assented. "Well," said I findan, "the bible says God made the word." Then be book him, and solved on him, and solved on him, and solved on him, and solved and took him, and solved on him, and say, "I all very good." Then he made man and took him and looked on him, and say, "all very good." Then he made man and took him and looked on him, and say, "all very good." Then he made man and took him and looked on him, and say, "all very good." Then he made man and took him and looked on him, and say, "all very good." Then he made man and took him and looked on him, and solved him had occasion to go some distincted him had occasion to go some distinc frouter settlement, where he was these property an Indian senat and carried to Casada—When he arrived at the principal settlement of the tribe, on the southern borders of the Bt. Lawrance, it was proposed by some of the captors that he should be put to death. During the consultation, an old Indian woman demanded, that he should be given up to her, that she might adopt his in the place of a son whom she had lost in the wire. He was accordingly given to her, and lived through the succeeding winter in her family, experiencing the customary effects of savage hospitality. The following summer, while he was at work in the forest alone, an unknown Indian came up to him and asked to meet him at a piace which he pointed out, upon a given day. If the prisoner, agreed to the proposal, but not without some apprehensioned that mischief was intended him. During the interval these apprehensions increased to such a dagree, as to dissuade him effectually from fuffilling his engagement. So on after the Indian found him at work again, and very gravels reproved him for not performing his promise. The Indian found him that he should be satisfied, if he would neet at the same place on a future day, which he named—The man promised to meet him and fulfilled his promise. When he are that at the spot, he found the Indian provided with two muskets, ammunition for them, and two knapsacks. The Indian ordered him to take one of each, and fullow him. The direction of their march was to the South,—The man followed, without the least knowledge of what he was going—but concluded that if the Indian intended him hairs, he would have dispatched him as a sale where he now was as he could be in any other place. harm, he would have dispatched him at the beginning, and that at the worst he was as sale where he now was as he could be in any other place. Within a short time, therefore, his fears subsided, although the Indian observed a profound and mysterious silence concerning the object of the expedition. In the day time they shot such game as came in their way—and at night kindleds fire, by which they slept After a tedious journey of many days they came one morning to the top of an emisence presenting a prospect of a cultivated country, in which was a number of houses. The Indian asked his companion whether he knew the ground. He replied engerly that it was Litchground. He replied eagerly that it was Litch-field. He guide, then after reminding him, that he had so many years before relieved the wants of a famished Indian, at an inn in that town, sub-joined, "I am that Indian—now I pay you—go home." Having said this, he bade him adea— and the man joyfully returned to his own house.

The following anecdote is extracted from the 2d edition of a description of Britishet, Maine, lately published. It is a good story.

Among the first settlers of Brunswick, Me, was Daniel Matcolm, a man of undanned courage, and an inveterate enemy of the Indians, who gave him the name of Sungarumby, i, e very strong man.— Early in the spring, he ventured alone to est for the purpose of splitting rails from the spruce, not apprehensive of the return of the Indians so early in the season. While engaged at his work, and having opened a log with small wedges about halt its length, he was surprised by Indians, who erept up and secured his muskel, standing by his side. 'Sunguruumby,' said the standing by his side. 'Sunguraumby,' said the chief, 'now me got you; long me want you; you ong time speak Indian, long time worry him; mahave got you now; look up stream to Canada.'— Well,' said 'alcolm, with true saig froid, 'you ave me, but just help me open this log before I go! They all five in number, agreed. Malcolm prepared a large wooden wedge, carefully drove it, took out his small wedges and told the Indiana. to put in their flogers to the partially clefted wood, and help put it open; they did; he then sudd nly atruck out his blunt wedge and the clastic wood instantly closed fast on their fingers, and he secured them all.

A Jolly Sailor — A jelly Sailor, indeed !—if he is joily, it is when he is on store, and because he is not at sea. And so we see him on sign-posta; but if we judge him by appearance, on his own element, his appearance, and his own but it we judge him by appearance, on his own element, his apirits are generally below the common standard, and nothing seems to vivily him but "re dy about?" helm's a-lee?" "fore sheet," "fore-top bowline." how main top sail. " he see. her mother's corpse, Oh awake, awake, she cried, have none to comfort me but there; Oh my mother, I cannot let there go—Henry! too, oh my brother thou art gone, and now my mother, my mother that art gone, and now my mother, my mother that art gone, and now my mother, my mother that are gone, and now my mother, my mother that anguish—suffice it say, she was torn from her combrace with despair marked upon her counted from throwing herself into the sea, to lock as she said for her mother. She afterwards became more cain, but reason had fled, and she wandered about the vessel unconacious of every thing around her, till the fatal night of the storm, which ended her sufferings.

"On beds of green sea-flowers thy frame shall be laid,

Around thy white bones the red coral shall grow, Of thy fair yellow locks threads of amber be mades. And every part suit to thy mandon below."

"I method bout "he had main top sail." See See. A carp method with a song, but, "from the cherrium ways of men cut off." the sador's occupation has more of the stifiness of death; his carelespness is vacuity, but untike Gymon, he does not go whisting for its afterwards became more cain, but reason had fled, and she wandered about the vessel unconacious of every thing around her, till the fatal night of the storm, which ended her sufferings.

"On beds of green sea-flowers thy frame shall be laid,

Around thy white bones the red coral shall grow, Of thy fair yellow locks threads of amber be mades. And every part suit to thy mandon below."

constant attention. The leans negocia-ted with the Bank of Formsylvinia in the year 1818, have been renewed as they se-verally became due, agrocably to the pro-visions of the act of March last; and under the power vested in the Governor by that act, two loans have been obtained from the bank of Philadelphia each for that act. fifty thousand dollars, dated respectively on the 3d of June and 10th of October, at an interest of five per cent per annum, and reimbersable in one year, these being the terms prescribed in the law, and in al Hays t. enange and Crawteri Samual Hays f. Frie and Murret Thomas H. Bill. Breez-John Leech; leaver—Samuel Lawrence, Megheny and Butler-James S. Sterenaccordance with the provisions of the character of that institution. The commissioners appointed by law gheny and Butter John Brown, Ma for fixing a scite of the seat of justice in Perry county, were notified of a time and piece of meeting, and a report sign-Malivan.
Vashington-Joseph Lawrence, Joseph
ner James Keys, Jonathan Kught.
Freene Samual Black
Layette James Todd Henry W. BeeDavid Cummings. ed by a majority of them, is filed in the office of the Secretary of the Common Perry—Jacob Huggins.
Addms. J. Cassett I. Wierma wealth : copies of which will be delivered with this communication. - I have also directed you to be furnished with copies Philadelphia county-Jacob Holgate Jacob cheeres, G. N. Baker J. A. Mahany, J. E. Nutherland, Robert of such papers from the executive author ity of other states, as appear to require any agency on the part of the legislator. The present state of the militia, the arse-PNeill.
Philadelphia Ciry...Wm. Lehman. J.
ceting, jr. John M. Reed, Henry J. Wil
and Charles Graeff. Henry Wikoff.
Selfed... A. Mann A. Thompson f.
Fractingdon ... H. Shippen, F. Cassady.
Tayphin...Wm. Cochran, V. Hummel.
Sentgomery... J. B. Sterigere, Michael
Mahnet Jonathan Roberts. nais and the public arms, will be submitted in the annual report of the adjutant general, and the progress made in the construction of the Union canal, in the Copt, Robert E. Hobert, Jonathan Roberts, Waterserland—John Markle, John M. Wiss, James Clark.

Franklin—F. Smith, W. Maclay, Robert Smith. erection of the penitentianes at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and the improvement in the navigation of the rivers, will be exhibited in the reports, which the laws require to be made by the managers and commissioners of these several establish-Lastester-John Reynolds, Banual Grash, Kick John Furry, Jacob Bachman, John The acts of those who have preceded lust. W. Andenried, Henry Boyer, succe Reurbart, David Huttensteine, Windamo f. Indian, and Jeffarson—John Taylor † Action Renties.

Action - Unorga Selzer †, Gotlieb Orth.
Delaware - Abner Lewis.
Northempton, Pike and 'n syste—William Sentt, C. J. Hatter and N. Eldred
Millia—Thomas Stinson, Robert Alexan

Centre and Clearfield-John Mitchell,

Lehigh-George S. Eisenburt, Samuel

Northumberland Thomas Painter, Union James Dale, Simon Snyder, Columbia-William M'Bride, Alexander

Colly.
Luzerne & Susquehanna-Conclus Cort-

right, Jabes tryde, jr. † Jacob Drumheller. Bradford-Lennuel Streater.

Peter Livergood.
Lycoming, Potter, M Kean and Tioga

Andrew Ferguson, jr., John Ryon
The house then, on motion of Mr. Ogle,
presented to the choice of a Speaker, for

Joseph Lawrence of Washington county was, therefore, elected Speaker; and with the members present, took and subscribed

requisite qualifications. In motion of Mr. ise, it was Revolved. That each member, the eleck

be furnished, during the session, with

two daily newspapers, or as many weekly papers as shall be equal to two daily papers. On motion of Mr. Nerbury.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait upon the Scoute and inform here

that the House is organized and ready to proceed to business. Nesars. Norbury and littler were appointed the committee. On motion of Mr. R. Smith. 10 o clock A.

At 12 o'clock Governor Heister sent

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Represen

tatives of the Commonwealth of Penn.

In addressing you, fellow citizens, on

the present occasion, I derive peculiar

satisfaction from the opportunity it affords of congratulating you on the numerous blessings, with which we continue to be

dence. As citizens of the United States we can with pleasure, and feelings of national pride, contemplate the growing prosperity of the country under the ad

ministration of the general government

Fortunate in its exterior relations, enjoy

ing peace, and cultivating a friendly in-

zeal with which it is also engaged in the

prosecution of measures, wisely adopted

to cement the union of the various mem-

bers composing the confederacy, to pro-

mote the harmony of the people in the

gainst the apprehension of any luture dan-

just cause to be discontented with our sit-

lately affected with disease; the satisfacon of the people in the enjoyment of heir rights, and their peaceable acquies-in the administration of laws ema

ating from their own will; the success

various branches of useful industry; and

the abundant productions of the soil which for the last season, have exceeded the ex-

perience of any former period, are the cumstances connently calculated to distinguish the goodness of that Being from whose favor they flow, and to call on us for an expression of the profound gratic

for an expression of the position of the position we awa for his bounty.

Time the adjournment of the fact Legislavare the duice, specially anstructed the executive, here received the and

ers from foreign aggressions Neither

citizens of Pennsylvania, have we any

tion; on the contrary, the returning

our citizens in those districts

g their enterprise in prosecuting

we view with satisfaction the

THURSDAY, December 4.

AL. was appointed the hour of meeting.

proceeded to the which station,
Joseph Lawrence had
William Lebman

Jacob Hulgate

Re-olved

in the following

sylvania.

no highly lavored, by

merset and Cambris- Alexander Ogle.

us in the business of legislation, have left little remaining to complete our system of laws on general principles; but the constant and rapid increase of population; the continual mutation to which all hu man affices are subject; and the daily ac cession of knowledge gained by experience render it necessary occasionally to review in detail, many of the acts that have been passed on general subjects, and conform their provisions to such al terations as a change of circumstances may have ren ered necessary Of the of this description. I would respect fully recommend to your attention a revision of those relating to the general clections ; to those providing for the sup port and maintain ace of the Poor, to the construction fartificial or turnpike roads; and to these I I might add the several acts comprising our present system of Education , but that subject has been so often submitted to the legislature in executive communications, and so specially pressed on their attention by the consti tution, that it will naturally present itself to your view : and I should consider it an unjustifiable tresspass on the time and patience of the enlightened assembly I now address, to ask their attention to any arguments in proof of the position, that to promote knowledge among the people, and inculcate virtue, the natural effect of information, is the proper and most efficient course for giving stability, and se curing permanency, to our republican

system of government. A revision of the laws respecting the general elections appears to have be come necessary for the purpose of ascertaining, whether, by their present provislons, every citizen entitled to vote, is fully protected in the free exercise of his elective franchise. It has been repre sented as a subject of complaint, that some persons possessing all other requisite qualifications have been deprived of their votes, by their names being, either accidentally or through design, quitted in the assessment of taxes. The duration of time necessary to constitute a residence to entitle a qualified elector to vote at any particular district, has been so much disputed and so differently decided, at different times and places, thet a legislative provision to settle the question would have a happy influence, not only in the relief it would afford to the judges of elections, but also in preventing the ex citement of angry passions, intemperate debate, and unnecessary delay. And it would certainly be an important amendment, as it would essentially contribute to obtaining a fair expression of the pub lic with, if a provision could be adopted, by which our fellow citizens might be ured against the decentions of ing individuals to which they are exposed at elections in the exercise of their inval-

at elections in the uable privilege of voting. would submit also the propriety of so amending an act, passed on the 24th of March. 1817, entitled, "An act to prevent wagering and betting on elections. as to render its provisions more compe tent to the object contemplated by its passage. Experience has proved that in its present form it is a dead letter. The practice of betting, instead of diminish ing, appears to have increased. The design of the original law being, as stated its preamble, to prevent immorality and corruption, every effort so to amend as to render if efficacious in producing important end, will receive the approbation of all, who consider the purity of elections as essential to the preserva tion of our liberties and republican institutions

Most of the roads and bridges for which appropriations have been made by the state, are now reported to be completed. and the remainder expected to be finished in the course of the ensuing season. The large capital the state has invested in these establishments, requires the adoption of more officient measures, than are now provided by Law, for keeping the reads in sepair, and securing to govern ment that portion of interest to which it is entitled by the amount of the subscrip-tion. A provision so secure these ob-jects appears to be rendered peculiarly necessary by the consideration that some of the reads have been principally, if not

exclusively, made by the money appro-priated by the state.

Sympathy will naturally invite the at-tention of the legislature to that unfortunate class of people, who through misfortune, being unable to provide for themselves, are compelled by necessity to depend for support on public bounty The experience now had, may on a general revision of the different acts on this subject, lead to some useful amendments : and for the purpose of obtaining information, as a foundation for further improvement, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of its being made the duty of the directors of the Almshouse in Philadelphia, and of the several Poor Houses in the state, annually to submit to the legislature a statement, exhibiting the number of paupers, and the average expense of their maintenance, in their respective institutions If a similar statement could be obtained from the township overseers in those counties where there are no poor houses, it would be an important addition to the stock of knowledge necessary to the formation of a more p rfect system. To aid your present deliberations on this interesting subject. I have direct ed you to be furnished with copies of communications from the directors of the several Poor Houses, in reply to sundry inquiries submitted to them for in formation in compliance with a request from a sister state. The approaching election for Presi

Vice President will take place dent and on the first Wednesday of December 1824, agreeably to the constitution of the United States and the acis of Congress; each state appointing, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct a aumber of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress By an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 2d of Februa y, 1802 directing the manner, time, and place of holding elections for elec-tors of President and Vice President of the United States, it is enacted, that every citizen qualified to vote for mem bers of the General Assembly, shall vote for the whole number of electors; and by the third section of the act it is further enacted, that the electors, who shall be chosen as aforesaid, shall inget at the seat of government of the state, at twelve o'clock, on the day which is, or may be, directed by the Congress of the United States, and then and there perform the duries enjoined on them by the constitution and laws of the United States. Now it so happens, that the day appointed by Conseress for the election of President and Vice President tak s place at a time. when the legislature of this state is in session; and, as it is essential to the union and harmony of the states, and the liberties of the people, that the election of these high offices should be conducted in as pure and perfect a manner as possible, every vigilance and caution should be observed, not only to preserve its purity, but to avoid even the appearance of extrinsic influence arising from executive or legislative interference, or from any other source. Governed by these impressions, I have thought it my duty to notice the subject at this time, and with the single view of suggesting the propriety of altering the existing law of this state, so far as respects the place of meeting of the electors, changing it from the seat of government to some other convenient place No objection to the proposed alteration can arise, it is presumed from a contingent accessity of faling un vacancies, should any occur. As the electors are a special body of representatives, chosen immediately by the people themselves, for the temporary and sole purpose electing these officers, they will be fully competent to the task of performing the duty of filling vacancies, and be equally capable with the legislature, of repre senting and executing the views of their

matter. Among the various topics of public importance recommended to the legislature, in former communications submitted to their considera tion, there are several not yet acted on, and to which I would again respectfully invite your at-tention particularly an alteration of the inditia system, so as to reader it less inconvenient to individuals, and less burdensome to the public, by dispensing with one of the days of training, present form it subjects the treasury; -the repeal or modification of the act imposing a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandise;—the enforcing a more prompt and actic accountabil-ity of all officers and agents entrusted with the receipt and expenditure of the public mo the annual examination of the monied conof the treasury, and the more early promulga-

common constituents in relation to this

Avoiding unnecessary expenses, regulating expenditures by the amount of income, creating no debts beyond a reasonable prospect of means to ensure payment, graduating salaries and fees according to the nature of the service to be performed; and guarding against such excemight tend mexcite an mordinate thira fice, are important duties devolving on legisla-tures in the administration of the fiscal concerns governments, more especially of republica The reduction of salaries that took place mg the session of 1820 and 1821, in confi with these maxims of political economy, has furnished practical evidence of as utility, in the animal saving of several thousand dollars to aid the treasury in meeting its engagements and the beneficar effects of the act regulating fees are still more assault felt by the people, in the relief it has afforded from the oppressive costs to which they had occur exposed by the law, as it stood prior to the adoption of that measure,—It will rest with the legislature to decide whether, is any of the cases of costs or salaries, the public interest would be promoted by a still further retreachment. So far as applications for further retrentlement. So far as applications for office may be considered a safe criterian by auch to judge of their emotionents, we have abundant existence, that the standard at which they are now fixed, are not too low.

From the statement of the finances of the Commonwealth for the present year, furnished by the Auditor General, and his estimate of the probable reactifys at the treatury and demands on the same for urdinary purposes during the

on the same for ordinary purposes during the ensuing year, copies of which are better the transmitted, it appears that the receipts after paying the ordinary expenses of government, and the issues on beam during the present financial

seer, leaves a season to be added to the ensuing year, ending to the 20th of News ber 1826, the receipts will be sufficient to dicharge the demonds her like subjects and lea a surplus of more than accept thomased dollar it is universally admitted that public prosperity is essentially promoted by the improveme of roads and rivers. Whilst the application

of roads and rivers. Whilst the application of national or state resources to these objects facilitates intercourse, and relieves the larner and manufacturer from the barden of expensive transportation, it strengthens the ties of union and binds communities together, by the lasting cement of mutual interest. Pennsylvania has not been remiss in her attention to this subject. With a liberality highly honourable, her legislature has at different times, appropriated large sums of money in and of turopikes, bridges and other improvements. The whole sum thus ap other improvements. The other improvements. The whole sum thits appropriated from the year 1816, to the persod when I entered upon the duties of the executive office amounted to \$2,423,287, of which there was paid during the same period, 1,960,308 dollars, leaving a balance due on the 33th of November 1823, of 463,079 dollars.

To meet the appropriations made by the legislator at the time mentioned, recourse was had

lature at the time mentioned, recourse was bad to loans, of which there remained also unpaid on the 30th of November 1830, the sum of 480,600 dollars, making the aggregate amount of debt at that period 943,079 dollars.

In prosecuting the system of improvement pa mised by the legislature, the stock of severa of the companies proved inadequate to the ex-pense of completing the roads which they had commenced, and some of them had contracted large debts which they were unable to pay— As, therefore, in their unfinished state, roads and mprovements were comparatively useless, and istice required that the labourer who hithfully fusfilled his part of the contract, should be contract, sh be compensated for his services, it was deemed expedient to make additional appropriations and for these and other improvements, concered by the legislature of sufficient imports ered by the legislature of sufficient im to be provided for, 805,680 dollars were by an act passed on the 26th of March 1821, en-

titled "An act for the improvement of state.

The ordinary revenue being insufficient meet the demands arising from the system improvements which the representatives of the people thus thought proper to authorise, it became necessary to devise additional means; and as the policy of disposing of part of the bank stock or other stocks of the Commonwealth was doubted, the executive was directed to borrow one million of dollars, at an interest not exceed ing five per cent. These facts shew that the state of Pennsylvania has not been unmindful of improvements. Whilst, however, as one of her citisens, I feel a becoming pride in the consciousness that she has not been tardy in the career of enterprise, it would be unjust to ar-rogate any merit to myself, or claim a share of the praise which is due to others. The system of improvement, now nearly completed, com menced with my predecessors. The first act by which roads and bridges received the sanc-tion of the state, and the aid of its funds, was uy when roads and bridges received the said-tion of the state, and the aid of its funds, was passed on the 17th March 1806. That act was followed up by others prior to my time; and al though appropriations were made by the act of though appropriations were made by the second 1821, for improving the navigation of various creeks and rivers as well as opening and improv-ing roads other than tumpikes, yet nearly half the million loan was necessary to discharge deba contracted prior to the year 1823, leaving out of view the amount of loans obtained during the same period, which still remain ungaid.

Since the date of the law for the improve the state, passed ment of the state, passed in March, 1821, 5256,289 have been granted by different acts of the legislature, for the use of various literary and benevolent institutions, and for the encouragement and promotion of sundry improvements, exclusive of 50,000 dollars granted by an act of the last session, for improving the navigation of the Susquehanna from the town of Columbia to the Maryland line, payable by instalments not exceeding 10,000 dollars in one year. And within the same period 228,709 dol. year. And within the same period 228,709 dol-lars have been paid in discharge of these seve-ral grants, exclusive of 7000 dollars which the commissioners for clearing the Susquehanna have received at different times, on account of their first instalment, agreeably to the terms of the act under which they hold their appoint-ments, and by which the appropriation was

These objects of improvement being now nearly all completed, and the appropriations paid as far as they have become due, the ordinary revenue, with a proper regard to economy, the credit of the state and its abundant resources and means judiciously applied, and prudently managed, with the aid of wise regulations and salutary laws, will it is confidently expected, unless some unforeseen exigency occurs, be fully adequate to meet the public expenditures of the commonwealth, extinguish its existing debts within a reasonable period of time, and supercede the necessity of resorting to taxation, or imposing any new or additional burdens on

And now gentlemen, you will permit me in the conclusion to bid you a last and affectionate farewell. In retiring from the station I at pre-sent occupy, I carry with me the consciousness of having discharged the various duties commy trust, with true devotion to the interest of my country, and according to the dowed by Providence. Anxious for the mainte-nance of harmony and friendly intercourse with the other branches of government, it was mat-ter of serious regret to me, that my judgment led to conclusions differing from those entertained by the legislature, relative to certain measures in which I was called to exercise the constitutional power, vested in the executive of approving or returning with objections. Im-pressed, as I am with a sense of human fallibipressed, as I am with a sense of human fallibi-ity, I will not pretend to say that my opinions, these occasions, may not have been in error but I can trait say, that they were the result of deliberate reflection, formed agreeably to what I conceived to be the true construction of the constitution, and the best interests of our constituents.

Having been for nearly fifty years occasionalrearing over the new highly responsible stations in the accrice of my country, having witnessed its progress from colonial vassatage to independence and sovereignty, it is with the most sincere pleasure, that on quitting the theatre of cere pleasure, that on quitting the theatre of public action, I can emgratulate you, and our fellow citizena at large, on the propitions situation in which it is now placed. And I avail myself of the occasion it affords of repeating my lervent prayers to the Aimighty Ruler of the Universe, under whose superintending influence it has attained its present emmence, that he may continue to cherish it with his foatering care, preserving its citizens in the free entirement of ns in the free enjoyment of their just rights and republican institutions, un-til all earthly governments shall be terminated by the consummation of time. JOSEPH HIESTER.

December 4, 1823.

About 9 o'clock, last Thursday evening, the About 9 o'clock, last Thursday evening, the stores of Mr. George at Claimoni, Mr. A. Ilaiback and Mr. Hodges, in Bock atrect, were broken open before the watch was set, and sundry articles stolen therefore. Some part of the goods was found by a person passing that way, and taken to the office of Alderman Hams. I has been accertained that the remainder were taken into Southwark.

Capt. Dallas has been appointed to the com-and of the U. S. ship John Adams, about sail-g from Nerfolk, for Tuoppose's Island.

quastor. It would appear by the Morning of the 33th of October, that A extended attention to the off are of South Americanic estates, that the Emile American is a state of the the Emile South American in the South Americ recalled all his accredited agents for and an expedition is forthwith to from Spain under the flag of that the Republic of Colombia. This exand the necessary number of p spies, who may by bribery, fra repare the way for tyraniy. Some of a alluding to this aubject, remark, the rill make a stand against any attack

will make a stand against any attack a America by Russia.

The Duke of Belluno has refused to ment as smbassader to the Court of Vi. The coronation of Pupe Lee XII test the 5th of October.

The King of Portugal has prohibled trance of all foreign newspapers into his The great council of Geneva, have passapending the liberty of the press, for On the 9th of August, a fire break establishment belonging to the United at Sarepta, by which three-fourths of the settlement was laid in ashes, Accounts from Stockholm to the 10th of her, mention that Mr. Hughes, the Charge d'Affaires, would set out in a for Bt. Petersburgh, on a mission to the government.

The Banks of Bristol have followed the ple of the Banks of England, and are desired.

The Banks of Bristol bare follows of the Bank of England, and are

at four per cent The gallant Riego had been tried an

The gailant Riego had been tried and ed to death. The accusation on which he was for having voted as a deputy of the for the deposition of the King, thring his tion to Cadiz, and the nomination of a product of the late Cortes had Gibraltar on their way to England and were waiting an opportunity to depart limited States.

were waiting an opportunity to describe United States.

One of the late London papers systematherity to states, that the Western Bhave no preachers of the names of the employed by their Society at Papers On the 27th of October, a duel.

intemployed by their Society at Beneral, On the 27th of October, a duel to facilities field near Turnham Green, England, beneved I. Esq. of New York, and H. M. Esq. lates for facilities of New York, and H. M. Esq. lates for facilities and the same of the state of the same of the sa

Sir Charles Gordon, were to emb at Cork, for D. marara.

The ship Meteor, on board of which was a Right Rev. B.sleop H. hart, of New York, and at Liverpool on the 28th of October.

Ser Walter Scott's new novel is called "S. There is at present exhibiting in the

Rooms, London, an American sine, is him, nearly 20 feet high. This extraordinary, basful and stupendous plant, flowers but one is no hondred years! and has at present 2,000 himses

From the Antigua Register of 21st October. AWFUL SHIPWRECK

Loss of the American Schr Putria.—The site. Patriot. Captain Bunker, sailed from New Yorks the 19th September, having been charted by Samuel L. Darreil Esq. for a vorage to the hand, with a cargo of corn, corn meal and stand, on the 28th in latitude about 37, she esconting a dreadful gale from the southward: the samining tremendously high, broks frequently out the vessel, and the gale continued to increas, the balance mainsail, under which she was high, split and was in an instant blown from the strope, which obliged them to put her before the wind. At 4 P. M, the wind moderated, and addenly shifted to the North West, blowing a pefect harricane; in attempting to bost the ja have storn to shreds by the violence of the storn-The vessel thus exposed between the two asserting elements (the wind blowing from the Southwest, and the sea running from the southwall became unmanageable, and was upset by a kery sea before the masts could be cut away; it is on her beam ends nearly an hour, when the amount fortunately gave way and she righted, ampletely water logged. It was then discovered hat Stephen Joy, one of the seamen, was mixing fine the wreck, and shortly after, Francis Culer wither of the crew, was awept off by the sea, is this dreadful situation they remained and faiting, and the wreck, and shortly after, Francis Culer wither of the crew, was awept off by the sea, is this dreadful situation they remained and faiting, and the wreck, and shoutst the more off in the more after the order of night were not a substant of the process of night were not a substant of the waters which broke around them and the offering a spectacle at which, the stewest head must shudder—murrerous large sharks intinstelly drawn to the vessel, and apparently emission. Loss of the American Schr. Patriot.-The sin. must shudder—numerous large sharks must by drawn to the vessel, and apparently ended by the distress of the usfortunate set, see impatient at the delay which yet withhelf so them their expected prey. On the last meniored day the American Big Sparan, espiain leaves which arrived here on Priday from Bath, such served standing, towards, the wreck, buck see the served standing, towards, the wreck, buck see the served standing towards, the wreck, buck see the served standing towards, the wreck, buck see the second standing towards, the wreck, buck see the second standing towards, the wreck, buck see the second standing towards and second standing towards. must shudder—numerous large sh which arrived here on Friday from Bath, was served standing towards the wreck. Book so the effect of this sudden appearance of indicate for succour on minds so just in despair, that is was long before they could be persuaded of its ality. The Spartan having reached the Friend Gapt. Delano took the men on board, and whe quently bestowed on them all the attention the required: and on being brought to this port, if Consul of the United States also readered cuty kindness and assistance which the dutes of iffice, or the feerings of humanity, could diete than the Patrint sailed a few hours before here.

We hope she may yet arrive safe; but appears sions may be reasonably entertained.

VERDER OF MURRAY.

From conversation with the half brother of the unfortunate man, ir. Hemis, (says the Dank Evening Graette) we have tearns some additional particulars respectively. nniortunate man, her. Bemin (says the Evening Gozette) we have searnt some addition particulars respecting him, which are not have to the public. For the public of the transport of the time has five and for working young man, of guideless temper, and such habits. Within the last four years, is described at the cast iron founders of the transport of th

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> On Man to se chie op lands suity at

PHILADELPHIA. Saturday, December 6, 1823.

We trust an apology need be given for the mission of our usual advertising matter, and the use. We had several little stricles prepared in this department, but publishing as we do to to, both the President's and Govercor's Mea-ges, they were necessarily excluded. Our ad-riting triends may rely on being punctually reguled to in our next.

We have given this day the President's Mesgreatire. Our readers will, no doubt, peruse ith pleasure this highly interesting docum savery satisfactory paper, and, notwithstandin length, will repay an attentive perusal. he view it takes of the unexampled increase of national prosperity since the era of the revolum, is extremely flattering; it developes in ecible and conclusive manner, the blessings that say be realised from a government like ours, stered with moderation and honesty. It is unquestionable evidence of the success with ich a people may exist, though governed by melves, when left to the operation of unackled opinious and the influence of free and lightened systems of government. The view n of our foreign relations is precisely what is to have been expected and desired. Our sition, in reference to the apparent policy of the opean powers, is one at this time, of the est importance, and is here considered in a irit of independence, openness and firmness, at we sincerely hope to see met by a corresanding feeling on the part of our representatives here is every reason to expect something will done, during the ensuing session of Congress orthy of the station we occupy in the world. or South American brethren are menaced with inger. The Greeks are struggling for their tence-they have claims on the sympathy o very nation with any pretensions to humanity hey have a double claim on the best feelings of ee and enlightened community—the blood of murdered priests, the innocent blood of her males and children, the recking ruins of their ars and their homes, all cry aloud for rengeance her merciless oppressurs; the voice of her fferings has reached our shores, and they will ot, they cannot be disregarded.

bey of Friends, many of our readers were, no doubt, sur-rised at the intelligence, contained in an arricle in our oper of the 22d off. The exertions there spoken of as sering been made by the members of this Suciety in En-land, on behalf of the Greeks, are not to be understood as polying to the warlike operations of that nation, but to to use a silvation of the complicated sufferings which their makes have been komight under, to suscent their helpless and moffending females and children from the horners of main, and the puncture ills which a tulenous wardars, inhuman and mercines fees, has involved the unhappy sountry. The excesses committed at the where, by the Turks, are still fresh in the of every one; and we cannot but duly appreciat or passible to retain the country of the rejoice to find, is subject his affected humanity. We rejoice to find, is subject his affecting has been lield on this subject his new-York, which was addressed, among other speniers, by guildman who has lately returned from Greece. He presents their netual sufferings as far more distressing re yet been described. A subscription has been spic we hope to see speedily followed by this and

-An engraving on steel, fro original painting by Stewar , has been finished Mr G. Fairman of this city. It is said to be n excellent likeness and handsomely executed. me who feel desirous of embellishing their wellings with the likeness of Washington, have w in opportunity, and with little expence, and t the same time of encouraging an excellent and leserving native artist.

CK.

ist.—The site, on New York is in chartered by uge to this hi-neal and states, she encountered red : the sea re-

e was lying to n from the left her before to

apoet by a least away; sie by when the man-ie righted, on-

he acutest built harks instinction result embalded instinction rate mentioned et withheld from the last mentioned explaint.

the last mentioned expitain District. Buth, was observed, Buch we have of unknown of despair, that it examined the fairn, nearly, and selection they to this port, it or this po

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all brother of the (asys the Busins it some additions to the next have been at the next fixed ordinated, but had temper, and per next, the casted, but had temper, and per next, the casted of the next fixed been from the last the next fixed been from the next fixed been fixed by the next fixed

HAV.

se mildress than was to have been expected from he early appearance which winter had assumed e first few days were remarkably fine, and we me the weather may continue in iderate, for the ake of many, whose circumstances and situation ould otherwise be much to be deplored. At pie " their prospects are favourable. Fuel is lower believe, than it has been for some years past at speriod of the season. Good oak wood is set ng as low as \$4 75, and \$5-and the supply of al in the market is greater than was ever knows. are. This valuable article can now be sold as hat it has got of fate into very general use, and to have no doubt that, in a few years, it will conitute a principal article of consumption. It is ratifying to reflect, that the various sources whence this portion of our fuel is derived. re capable of furnishing an abundant and inexstible supply, and that the means of transportion to our doors are becoming daily improved.

On Monday morning, the 17th ult. samuel Hars, as chief engineer, accompanied by several genemen, and among them Mr. C. Miner, editor of the lage Record, proceeded from Downingtown, for purpose of exploring the ground on the dividg lands between the Great Valley of Chester unity and the Pequea Valley in Lancaster mosty. The only point that was supposed to mt any considerable obstacle to the formaon of the GREAT VALLEY CANAL. This ramination has resulted in the highly important clusion, that a Canal can be made from the quehanna through the Great Valley to Phi-

John Rowlett will please excuse us, if we can-John Rowlett will please excuse us, if we canme coincide with him, that our attempt, last week,
a correct some of his miscepresentations was
indecent." merely because we could do so at a
cheaper? rate than he could reply: for the cominus he has fished in his imbegie efforts against
the Bok of Commercial Tables we lately printed,
and imply that a pease was no object to him sould imply that a pense was no object to him to fe housever, from rejuring that work, we besset his fabours have had rather a beneficial effect by bringing it more into the notice of pages, and rendering them willing to test its man in the ingenuity and condensed form of its response.

chainer the the literate of 4000, 4100 and dulliure for 45 days, each, are corrections with a per. This mis discovered halades his "six cross," and may be tested by imprecing the banks.

We really do seriously think that there are printers (and seither extremely " needy or greedy" mes,) who would very cheerfully undertake the task of re-printing E. Williams's Commercial Tables; especially as every printer would have sense enough to see that they are as totally and specifically different from "Rawbett's Tables" as two works on the same subject can well be. This was the decision of Dr. Thornson, mprintedant of the Patent Office, a considerable time past, and which decision was approved of by the Secretars of Sare. Mr. E. might say with the same justice, as he has said that Williams's Tables was a spurious infringement of his copy eight, that having obtained a patent for making Hats, another man would infringe on his right by making a Coat, and all that were concerned in fabricating it were wicked and wished to min him, and must expect a judgment to follow their misconduct.

In might be supposed Mr. Rowlett conceived he

low their mixeonduct.

It might be supposed Mr. Rowlett conceived he had taken out a copy right for abuse, and that no one ought to entreet him. We believe Mr. Williams has ceased to vindicate himself, and after this we are not unwilling that Mr. R. should have the last word, if he will endeavour to keep to

Weckly Compendium.

male child, apparently 24 hours old, was A mate cittit, apparently 26 hours old, was found dead on Thursday morning, under the steps of a store in Water street. It was wrapped up in rags, and two pieces of tarred rope yarn, were tied round its throat.

Horatio John Ball, was tried in this city, on S. hat, for the murder of Benjamin Molineux, sol mate, aged 12, by stabbing him with a fe. The verdict of the jury was "my guilty penknife. The verdict of the jury was "
of murder, but guilty of manslaughter."

The North Carolina Star, printed at Elizabeth City, mentions that Mr. Benjamin Winslow, was killed in the woods on the 19th of Now. by comact with a spring trigger which wa fig in contact with a fixed for killing bears.

The North River, is closed with ice, or Albany, and for some miles below that city One ton and a half of specie passed throng Utica, N. Y. last week for the westward, principles

ally from Massachusetts. The Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Cons

The Mail robbers, Emmonheiser and Ward, were rought before the Circuit Court, at Baltimon and sentenced to ten years impresonment each. Counterfeit notes, on the State Bank at Trenton the denomination of Two Dollars, have been po of the denomination of Two Dollars, have been put into circulation. The paper is better that that the the genuine notes and the name of George Watson

The Hon, Mr. BROWN, a member of the Senate of the United States from Louisiana, will succeed Mr. Gallatin as Minister to France.

Rees, the mail rubber, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and to be confined in the Ken tucky i'anitentiary for the term of seven years.

The Town Council of Harrisburg, Penn, have pessed an ordinance expressly forbidding, " within the borough," all kinds of puppet shows, jugglery and slight of hand performances.

The Legislature of South Carolina, commenced a session on Monday the 24th ultimo—that of forth Carolina on Monday the 17th ult. and Maryland on the 1st mst.

The Hon Heman Allen, Minister to Chili, w his lady, left the city of Baltimore on Monday marning, for Norfolk, in the steam-boat, to pro-ceed immediately to the Pacific in the frigate Unit-ed States, Commodore Hull.

Counterfeit Three Dollar Notes of the Patters Bank, New Jersey, are in circulation, letter B. date 1st. April, 1818, favour G. P. Harper—they are tolerably well excerted

Capt, Wilson, of the buy Bee, arrived at New-York, who teft Oporto Oct 4th, states, that the Constitutionalists had again assembled in large bodies, and it was expected they would succeed in gaining the ascendancy at that place. The accounts from Lusbon in the last London papers, allude to a conspiracy at Oporto. An Oporto paper. ude to a conspiracy at Oporto. An Opo f Sept. 30, quotes wheat at \$2 25 per bushel—

-Before Lieut. Gregory, of the U.S. schoone Grampus, left Tampien, he was informed by unquestionable authority that the law recently pean Spaniards to leave the country within a limited time, had been carried into effect—and that the enormous sum of \$27,000,000 had already

The Mail Stage coming from the Eastward, con taining six passengers. (a lady and five gentiemen) was lately upset in Boserly, (Mass.) the carriage considerably broken, and all the passengers, with the driver, more or less bruised, but no The violence of the shock was great, that the driver was thrown a considerable distance from his seat, and the heads of one or wo of the passengers were forced through the top of the coach. The preservation of the persons in the Stage from greater injury, was truly provi-

Robbery -On Saturday night last, an attempt was more to rob the mail stage between Schenee, tady and Albany, New York. The robbers but out the boot-straps, but the rattling of the chains with which the baggage was secured, alarmed the passengers, and the villains field. Failing in their attempt on this stage, they next tried their skill on the new or opposition line, which was about half a mile in the rear, and succeeded in cutting half-a mite-in the rear, and succeeded in cutting from the boot, six trucks, containing clothing, and about \$50 in money. The proprietors of the two lines, assisted by several friends went in pursuit of the thieves. After a long search, the trucks were found broken open, and a principal part of the clothing was found in the woods. A truck, belonging to one of the passengers, which contained \$7000, was placed in front of the stage, under the text of the driver, by mere accident, as there the leet of the driver, by mere accident, as there was no room in the boot. Another passenger had money to the amount of 80,000 inside the stage.

Piracy - Captain Hazard, of the schooner Ala-Piracy —Captain Hazard, of the sengoner ambams, arrived at New York, from Handuras, states that a short time previous to his sailing, a British aloop belonging to New Providence, had been captain the pilot of the aloop belonging to New Providence, had been cap-tured by two piratical boats. The pilot of the sloop was killed. It was the intention of the pi-rates to have taken out the tady passengers, and to have burnt the vessel; but a neavy squall came on which frustrated their design, and the sloop on, which frustrated their design, an was enabled to get clear of the boats.

The Steam boat Herculus, recently built at Mentreal, for the purpose of towing the shipping from Quebec to Montreal, is found to answer the purpose for which she was built. This beat was purpose for which she was built. This beat was propelled up the most rapid part of the current with ease, where no vessel has ever been able to pass, without the sid of a strong wind. The en-give is of 102 horse power and cost \$18,000; it was made by Mr. Ward of viontreal.

a in the ingenuity and condensed form of its

Rement.

Attack on the Fampire.—An occurrence of a

serious nature, tok size in New York, on Monday last, at the corner of Oliver and Chathemday last, at the corner of Oliver and Chathemstreets, where this great natural curiosity was

monaiderately makes another becarest

was in the act of attempting to indulge his curios-

persons on the inside, interested in the extablishment, inserted the blade of an open perkinde, or some other sharp-pointed instrument, in the crevice through which the boy was looking, which perforated out of his eyes, and it is supposed will cause the entire loss of it. A number of persons cause the cutire loss of it. A manner of the occur-ners soon coltected in consequence of the occur-rence, who immedia ely proceeded to take ven geance on the Vampire and his keepers, by quick-by demolishing the building in which he was en-closed and inflicting on him as much injury as they were capable of. The man who committed the outrage on the boy was taken into custody.

NEW ORLHANS.

Advices from New Orleans to the 8th Kovem ber, are received at New York by the ship Florans. A letter dated the 1st ult, says :—"Strong surjection is affost of an intended insurrection of the Negroes. Having no military force at present to depend on, our vigilant flatriotic citizens are performing patrol duty, particularly the gallant. Louisians Guards, with a zeal that reflects the highest honor on them, and which will undoubtedly baffle the intrigues and schemes of disorganizers. The past summer and autumn have been remaikably healthy, and notwithstanding the sickness in the surrounding country, New Orleans is a hoppy exception. Trade is gradually reviving. Conton looking up, and numerous strangers adding animation to our city."

It appears by the New-Orleans papers that a committee had been appointed by the City Committee had been appointed by the City Conscit there, to draught a memorial to Congress, requesting that a regular force of 200 men be statuoned in that city.

Yew Orients. Alw 8—The continued hostilities which have been heretofore noticed between the Castle of 8t. Juan de Ulloa, and the town, have NEW ORLEANS.

which have been heretofore noticed between the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, and the town, have eventuated in the hombardment and destruction eventuated in the hombardment and destruction of a great portion of the city of Vera Cruz. This intelligence is received by Captain Paillett, of the schooner Orleans, 15 day: from Tampico, who informs that the event occurred three or four days previous to his sailing. The garrison, we learn, had become exasperated in consequence of the effort made by the Vexicans to cut off the supplies of provisions, as well as the apparent preparation for attacking the fort—and were thence incited this sudden attack and destruction of the city

PALL OF PORTO CAVELLO.

The fast sailing schr. John, captain Briggs, arrived at New Castle, on Saturday last, in 16 days from Laguyra, informs that accounts reached there on the 11th inst. of the fall of Porto Cavello, on the things. A latter to Destre Reports. 6th inst. A letter to Doctor Porsyth, from Car-ruccas, states that Porto Cavello was taken by asat one o'clock on the morning of the 6th-WERE INDISCRIMINATELY PUT T THE SYORD, Calanda and Carera fell in the estocido. These were but 60 men more remaining in the castle, who would surrender at six o'clock. The assault was led by General Paes and Bermudez.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Circus closed on Monday evening last. The performers have principally left this city, for Savannah and Boston. Those for the former place are accompanied by Mr. Blythe, as manager. The company for Boston is under the direction of Mr. Cowell.

The Hargishure theses was accounted.

The Harrisburg theatre was opened on Tues-day evening last, with the comedy of the Soldier's Daughter, and Miss in her Teens. The company

Daughter, and Miss in her Teens. The company of comedians are the same who were performing at the Prime street theatre a short time since.

The engagement of Mr. Booth, at Boston, for six nights, commenced on Manday evening, the 24th inst but was restricted in consequence of the arrival of Mrs. Holman and Mr. Pearman. Mr. Booth has attempted a novel, but certainly not an impolitic method of contraverting the general current of opinion that his style of arting is a mere fac simile, if we may use the term, of Mr. Kean's. To prove that he acts from a natural conception of character, and not from imitation, he delivered a soliloquy from Richard III, first in his own manner, and alterwards in that of in his own manner, and afterwards in that of Kean—leaving the question as to the originality of his efforts to the decision of the audience.

Mr. Conway, a gentlemen who held a high rank mong the dramatic corps of the Covent Gardes Theatre, London came passenger in the ship Co-lumbia, at New York. During the interesting en-gagement of Miss O'Neill Mr. C. was considered the hero of the stage, and was a great favourite.— The London Sun, Oct. 21, says Mr. Conway's fi-gure is the best that has been seen on the London boards since the time of Barry. He is a modest boards since the time of Barry. He is a modest unaffected character and possesses considerable talents as an actor. Mrs. Siddons, during the time of her late estimable brother, spoke highly of Mr. Conway's performance of Joffer, and in heroic character his person and talents qualify him to be a dissinguished ornament of the stage. We hope that he will be successful in America, where, to the honour of the taste and liberality of the people, the atrical abilities have always found a general perfection.

Mr. Mathews, who is now giving his Trip to Mr. Mathews, who is now giving his Trip to Paris in Diblin, was called upon last "attirday avening to represt the song—" When a mantravels he must not look queer." but the encore was med by the cries of not not from another part of the The contest was maintained for some audience. The contest was maintained for some few minutes. As soon as Mr. Mathews could ob-tain a hearing, he said, "Gentlemen, as some time has been taken up by the difference of opinion which this song has created, suppose I split the difference and sing the half of it." This proposition Mr Mathews repeated the half of it, with a dow-ble share of applause.

Kean has, during his late visit to this kingdom.

drawn houses in Cark Waterford, Newry, Armagh Londonderry, and Beifast, to the enormous amount of 4,000l. and upwards!—Publin Journal.

The Watte Watter Land ons to the Questions in the Evening Post, Nov. 22.

Distance from A 10 73

Dis. do. B 14 91

Dis. do C 10 03

2. As 24 hours : I minute :: 360° × 42.43 10.6075 miles per minute. QUESTIONS FOR SOLUTION

Q.1. Given x+y+xy=75 and $x_2-y^2=315$ to find the values of x and y.

Q. 2. Three persons, A, B and C; A says to B and C, if you will give me half of your money, I shall have 100 dollars; but B says to A and C, if you will give me a third of what you have, I shall have \$100, and C says to A and B, if you give me a fourth of what you have, I shall have 100 dollars.

What was the sum owned by each one 3. What was the sum owned by each one !

Marine Intelligence.

Des. L. Brig Nymph, Moure. H. wala. 13, sugars, &c.; brig Ellem, Hall, Havana 13, sugars, &c.; schooner 'olio, Drigge, Laguira 14, sehr. Hugh G. Seymour. Campbel, Matantan 15, melasses, sugars, &c.; schooner 'olio, Drigge, Laguira 14, sehr. Hugh G. Seymour. Campbel, Matantan 15, melasses, sugars, Rec.; feft brig Rolla, Ben. loading for this port, sehr. Harman. Havana 13.

Bec. 6.— hip Addison, Hawitt. Canton 170, tena, &c.; brig James Lawrence. Fisher, Gibraltar 40, saies, &c.; brig James Lawrence. Fisher, Gibraltar 40, saies, &c.; brig James Lawrence. Fisher, Gibraltar 40, saies, &c.; brig James Lawrence, Fisher, Gibraltar 40, saies, &c.; brig Ganet, Sugars, brig Martinsol, Painter, Scienter, Mollin, Havana '4, sugars; brig Martinsol, Painter, Swarts, St. sugars, St. Surer, Mollin, Havana (4, sugars; brig Ganet, St. Strer, Mollin, Havana (4, sugars; brig Ganet, St. Strer, Newman, St. Surer, Markinsol, Lawrence, St. Saies, St. Saies, St. Saies, St. Jane, St. Jane, St. Jane, St. Jane, G. L. E. Brigs, Format, Howard, B. Thomas; Lawrence Sh. Brigs Campiline, Janet, Maxima; Jane, Norgrove, Have, St. Jane, C. Kits, Martineer; Margaret, Bartison, Matananas; anh, Law. C. Kits, Sh., Orbean, Garvi, Newtonion, Harnick, Johnson & Ell-Arthur, Jahon, Matananas; anh, Law. C. Kits, Sh., Orbean, Garvi, Newtonion, William Gary, Stables, Was Indones, William Gary, Stables, Was Indones, William Gary, Stables, Was Indones, William Gary, Stables, Was Indones.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. ienard D. Hall, Mr M. BARNARII, to Miss. ARGARETTA CARDWELL, all of this city. On Monday morang, by the Rev. Mr. B dell, On Monday morning, by the Rev. Mr. B dell, Mr. HENRY P. LANDIS, to Miss GLARI SA H.

Mr. HENRY P. LANDIS, to Mass Described to HARLAN, all of this city.

O: Monday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, Major WHALAM DAVENPORT, of the U. S. Army, to HANNAH daughter of the late larsel Israel, E.q. of this city.

On W. dinexday evening, by the Right Rev Bishop White, Mr. JOSEPH P. WILLIAMSON, to Mass ABIGAIL, daughter of the late John Grover, E.d.

iver, Esq. b. Tuesday, the 27th ult, at Hamiltonville, by DON, to Miss MARY SHEARER, both of Hail

DON, to Mass MARE Streams.

dington. Philadelphia county.

On Thurmlay evening, the 4th Instant, by the Right Rev. Bushop White, JOHN THO PSON, Req. merchant, of Bielbyville, Tennesses, to Miss MARGARET M NIXON, of this city.

MARGARET M NIXON, of this city.

On a sarday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Crisey.

Wr. CHARLES LESHER, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of the late Mr. Philip Shaeff, all of this city.

On the 37th ult. at Wilford. (Mass) by the Rev.

David Long, Mr. CHARLES LELAND, merchant of this rise, to Miss CMARLES LELAND. David Long, Mr CHARLES LELAND, merciant of this city, to Miss CHARLOTTE F. daughter of the late Col Benj. Godfrey, of the former place. On the 20th oile at Friends' Meeting House, in East Badisbury, Chester county, Pa. WILLIAM BRINTON, jun. of Lampeter, Lancaster county, of GULIELMA COPER, daughter of James Cooper, of the former place.

On Sonday, the 30th ult. Mr. JOHN ARM.

TRONG.
On the 3d inst. CATHARINE ANN MAGDA ENE, daughter of Charles Johnson, aged 18 On Thursday morning, the 4th inst, Mrs. MARY CARBERY
On the 12th ult. at Columbia, S. C. CHARLES

L CLINE, printer, formerly of this city.
On the 4th inst, at Frankford, ESTHER WEB
STER, reliet of the late George Webster
On Wedgesday morning, the 3d inst. MARGARET BATEMAN, aged 29.
On the 1st inst, in Montgomery county, (Pa.)

On the 1st inst, in Montgomery

On the late John Schlatter, of the N Liberties.
On the 10th ult at Cuba, JOHN P FLICK, aged
12, son of Mr. George Pick, of this city
On the 1st inst. near Georgefown, D. C. Barron
FREDERICK GREUHM, Minister from the Prus-

PREJEKTION GREDIEN, Similar from the Prus-sian government to the United States. On the 12th inst. near Little.Esse, Gloupester county (N. J.) Mr CHARLES WEEKS and his wife — They departed this life within about three hours of each other, and were both interred in one

Deaths during the past week.

In Philadelphia, 58 45 103 In New York, 26 26 52 There were 2) deaths in this city, last week, of the Natural Small Por!

Letter Bags at the Coffee House. Liverpool, Dec. 16 Liverpool and Belfits New-Oriean

THEATRE.

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING. PERFORMANCE EVANT BY ACCEPTABLE AND Prices of Admission—One dollar to the Boxes—Half a dollar to the Pit—Twenty-ets. to the Gallery—Children under it years of age, half price, to the boxes and pit.

THI - EVENING, DEC. 6, 46-5,

Will be presented the exhibited Tragedy of VIRGINIUS;

OR, THE LIBERATION OF ROME. His first appearance this season.

Virginia,

er which, (first time this season) a favourite Melo Drama

Andrew, a Scots Tenherman Mr. Wallock.

Andrew, a Scots Tenherman Mr. Wallock.

Andrew, a Scots Tenherman Mr. Wallack.

Mr. COOPER'S fourth appearance on Monday.

On I unday, the positio of the night will be given in all be fund of the Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf a

Notice is hereby Given, TWHAT JOHN VARHORN of the township of Chester, in I the courty of Burlington, and state of New-Se sey, has this day made an assignment to the Subs. riber, of all his Estate, real, personal and mixed, for the squal benefit of all his Creditors; who are hereby requested to exhibit their claims according to ian.

ABRAHAM LIPPINCOTT 11 mo, 28th, 1893,

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. SOME Shares of the New Stock of the Chesapeake as Delaware Canal Company for Sale. A Note direct to S. C. and left at the Office of the Saturday Event Post, will meet with attention.

CHEAP BOOKS.

D'UTTERWORTH'S Concordance—Tappan's Lyrice
—Hymns of the Fears and Fasts of the Episcopal
Church, Ecc. for sale at Half Prace, for Cash, For further
particulars exquire at the Office of the Evening Post,
dec. 6-48.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

3051 Prizes 91 to Blanks. Lucky nu

GIBBS' OFFICE. No. 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Orders (post paid) exclosing the cash, for a package, or for single tasket or share, will meet with as prompt after ion as a personal application.

dec 6---tf

NEW THEATRE.

A PPW SEASON TICKETS may yet be obtained by applying to RATT & DAVIS, No. 62, Cleanut at Even 2d & M streets BAKERS

Exchange and Intelligence Office, PICANKLIN COUR

PHANKLIN COUR.

Market between Third and Fourth Streets

PROCURES Houses on parts, Bus aders hartness, Clerks,
Housekoopers, January, Bus aders, Burnd Children, Domestics, Well St. SERS, Acc.

FOR SALK, a Black Gert, 11 years old and 17 to server,
the street of the server of the se

" FIEE A . D EASY" BURNS TAVERN, BANK-STREET.

SURNS 1 AV Each and a sail no doubt, while nerry laughter nimbly draws one or "."

THE ordering respectfully informs his Frierd at Poblic, that his "Free and Log" is one even in a said Mande revening. Figure of the price of th The Embersher respectivity informs his frier d and the Public, that in "Free and E. sy" is one given formed and Manky evening. Fe also a thing to me as one use an other visitors who have so kindly a provide in for the rad one is as, that he has happened the upper born, sand his fee from its now decorated by the picture at a per diffuse of Mr Sumail Amess, with the amen's freeze form. The Reserve "He respectfully assures the Public that rething this part who have well recited this prevent introsion from E ye, Geriftoner will recite the table what we have the provide in Refreshment. To provent introsion from E ye, Geriftoner will recite the same of the Bar for 6 1 st Couts, not the provide in Refreshment Relights always ready—for Whi by Provide, Rec. & . A where Band of Music. The evening Mr. F. Elevis will always second from on the Keen Hugle.

1007. 10-15

EIGHTEENTH COL EMITED STATES

MONDAY, Descream 1. 1. This being the day contained to This being the day enables of the Eighten great, at an early hour a large to just Houses were assembled in their a Chambers, where the fictoring Free

IN THE BENATE: The Hon. Mr Gazzann, President ok the choir, and called the Secute

1 12 o'clock On calling over the roll, it appears were 33 members present who being

ed, took their seats. The usual orders for the appaintme

The usual orders for the appointment of lains, for supplying the members with not pers, and for the appointment of frist common enrolled hills, were severally passed.

Mesers: Bannorn and Mason wave appared a committee, jointly, with such as the I may appoint, to wait upon the President of United tates, and offeren him of the organization of the term.

ion of the two Houses, and of their o receive any communication from then
The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE

At 13 o'clack, precisely, the Clark of

House to order, and, the roll terms it ascertained that a quantum was present, Mr. Tayaon, of New York, rose and wed, that, it having been pushfall muouses the was considered a candidate for the flux Chair, and several Representatives having cut their intention to vote in his favor; in purpose of correcting any mistake upon the jets which might egist either here or else the thin that he was the cut that it was a proposed to the control of the control of the control of the cut that he was the cut that he was the control of the control of the cut that he can be control of the cut that he can be controlled to the control of the cut that he can be controlled to the cut that ject which might exist either here or et he thought proper to stafe that he is candidate, oud that, if his friends even wrates, they would not, on this mean out him for the office. This frank de-he said, appeared to be due to the 90 to those gentlemen who were understa-candidates, as well as to himself. The brouse then proceeded, by being election of a Speaker and upon an era of the ballots, it appeared that Hawar of the Representatives to on the said.

of the Representatives from the state of the Representatives from the state of tucky, but LDP sates, and that Purser above, one of the Representatives from the of Virginia, had received 42 votes.

Mr. Chay was, therefore, declared to be elected, and conducted to the speaker's from whence he made acknowled, merds

House in the following terms:

Gentlemen: I pray you to accept my most requirement. The instance which you have you standard me. The instance of peaker of this form has been a justly equality at a con- of great requirements that has been a justly equality at a con- of great requirements as well as of high requirements. But at the pown to od, when we are nowmbed tondar a new server, with number considerably endanged, and the highest interes a greatly argumented power-banged, and the highest interes a greatly argumented products considerably or grateful as live red gracets, and the expression of the founderst aroundings. The principles which should like the exaction of the decision of the founderst aroundings. The principles which should like the exaction of the decis of the locatedward which are not difficult to comprehend, shidough they picture to perfect the standard of the house of orthographs of the consideration of the founderstandard in the consideration of the house of the house of perfection of the standard of orthographs of the house of perfection of the standard of the house of the house of the house of perfections of the standard of the house of the house of perfections of the standard of the house of the house of perfection of the standard of the house of the house of the standard of the house of the house of the perfect of the decision of the standard of the house of the highest of the post of the perfect of the standard of the post of the perfect of the ment and diviriousion of the salent of the form in an anarrous subfilination. So the desputes of the public olivers, and the fair exhibitions of every output process for consideration. They expectedly require of him those moments of agistation, from which an defibrantic according to the salent process of a secondary in always entirely example, to recomb and out an analysis, and any entirely example, to recomb and proposed to the Heate, anything quarties the pre-executed to the process of the Heate, anything quarties the process of the process of the Heate, anything parasions, projectives or interests. It is on seek means a three, see, that the Chair estands meet in meet of yet appared, of your endour, of your liberality, of you or interest it is not seek means to protein you that I shall perform the national time, of which I have persented on important dutch. All I dar my, is, that I will exect an amounts, faithfund unremitting endeavor to foifil the expectations I which I have been no name homosured. And may we include the homosure of the House, or include the homosure and all our protein may tred to sustain the dignity of the House, in mit tain the homos and elearneter of the eveniety, and to a vance the public welfare and happiness.

The nath to support the Constitution of the United States, as prescribed by law, was then administered to the "peaker by Mr. Mawrow, one of the Representatives from Virginia, and the same nath, (or affirmation.) was then adnistered by the 'peaker to all the other ers present.

After the house had been organized and same

After the house had been organized and come husiness of mirro importance transacted a measure was received from the Benate by Mr. Curry, their. Secretary, informing the House that a quorum of the Benate had assembled, and was ready to proceed to business; and that they have concurred in the resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait on the President of the United States, &c.

And then the House offourned.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

National Intelligencer, Extra, Tuesday, December 2, 1823.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES transmitted to both He of Congress, by the hands of his Private cretary, the following

MESSAGE

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: Many important subjects will claim your at-

tention during the present session, of which I shall endeavour to give, in aid of your delibera-tions, a just idea in this communication. I prations, a just idea in the communication. I and dertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our Union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity forder tion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union, in our constituents.

Meeting in you a new Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that, in this respect, I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indiscipled that full information be laid before the most approach to the most of the mos them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete officet. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those, who are engaged in the management of public affairs, are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by these particular interests and passions, than the grat body of our constituents, who, living at home, in the parsion of the grateful and the particular interests and passions, then the grateful are constituents, who, living at home, in the parson of the grateful are constituents. it of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the go-vernment, and every individual in each, are rusponsible, and the more full their informa-tion, the better they can judge of the watern of the policy pursued, and or the conduct of ach in regard to it. From their de while their approbation will form the great incentive, and most gratifying remard, for

our relations with the processor of the control of m. It is by our ability toret injuries, and redress wrongs, that we may

issioners under the ffh article of e treaty of Gheat, having disagreed in their plains respecting that portion of the boun-ary between the territories of the United Later and of Great Beltain. day between the territories of the United states and of Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports, in compliance with that article, that the same might be referred to the decision of a friendly power. It being manifest, however, that it would be difficult. If we impossible, for any power to perform that site, without great delay and much inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this government, and acceded to by that of Great British, to codesnoy to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation. It specially, the state of the proposal has been made the thriftish codesnos in this hymistically arrangement could be formed of this control in the British government to regulate this covers where the others a proposal has been to the British government to regulate this covers where by treaty, as it has been to arrange, in the manner, the just claim of the citizens of the Grited States, linkabiting the states and territories, bordering on the lakes and overs which empty into the St. Lawrence, the avergation of that river to the occan. For the and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negotiation at access one code with the British government, and, it is beged, will have a satisfactory result.

The Commissioners, under the sixth and se-

The Commissioners, under the sixth and se-vessih articles of the treaty of Ghent, having unccessfully closed their labours in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of time relating to the seventh. Their progress in the extensive survey, required for the per-formance of their duties, justifies the presump-tion that it will be completed in the ensuing year.

The negotiation which had been long depending with the French government on several important subjects, and particularly for a jest indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the United States, under unjustifiable scizures and confuscations of their property, has not, as yet, had the desired effect. As this claim rests on the same principle with others which have been admitted by the French government, it is not perceived on what just ground it can be rejected. A Minister will be inspeciately appointed to proceed to France, and resume the negotiation on this and other subjects which may arise between the two nations.

ond of the Russian Imperial go-At the proposal of the Russian Imperial government, made through the Minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, to arrange, by smicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the north-west ceast of this continent. A simihe proposal had been made by his in Majesty to the government of Great B which has likewise been seconded to. The Majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been secoled to. The government of the United States has been desirais, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements has which they may be. cussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper, for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be contidered as vahicets for future colonization by the Principles Industry.

sidered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

Since the close of the last session of Congress, the commissioners and arbitrators for ascertaining and determining the amount of undermatication which may be due to citizens of the United States under the decision of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in contermity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the twelfth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, have assembled in this city, and organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties assigned to them by that treaty. The commission constituted under the eleventh article of the treaty of the twenty-second of Pebruary, of the treaty of the twenty-second of February, righteen hundred and nineteen, between the United States and Spain, is also in sessi and as the term of three ed by the treaty, for the execution of the trust, will expire before the period of the next rereting of Congress, the attention of the may be necessary to accomplish the ob-

jects for which the commission was instituted. In compliance with a Resolution of the House of Esperacutatives, adopted at their lost accession, instructions have been given to all the Ministers of the United States, accredited to dinaters of the United States, accredited to be powers of Europe and America, to propose the proceription of the African slave trade, by lancag it under the denomination, and inflict, agent is perpetrators the punishment of piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is at due to the promptly and entirely suppressed to earnestly hoped that it will be acceded to, come the firm belief that it is the most effectual to the translation of the translation of the promptly and entirely suppressed. cent that can be adopted for the pur-

At the common cement of the recent war be-tween France and Spain, it was declared by the French government, that it would grant accommons to privateers, and that neither cree of Spain herself, nor of neutral muld be molested by the naval force of the conserve of Spain herself, nor of neutral mations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the United States, from the first establishment of their independence, suggested by the hope that the time had arrived when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule, in all future as a time wars, might meet the most favorable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Rusius, and Great flating, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and, when the freeds of humanity reflect on the essential mation to the condition of the human race which would result from the adolition of private as the sea, and on the great facility.

is which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The Ministers who were appointed to the republics of Colombia and Bulenos Ayres, during the last acasion of Congress, proceeded hardly afterwards to their destinations. Of shortly afterwards to their destinations their arrival there, official intelligence h yet been received. The Minister appointed to the Republic of Chili will sail in a few days. An early appointment will also be made to Mexi-co. A Minister has been received from Colombis, and the other governments have been informed that Ministers or Diplomatic Agents of inferior grade, would be received from each, accordingly as they might prefer the one or the other.

The Minister appointed to Spain proceeded, soon after his appointment, for Cadiz, the residence of the sovereign, to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port, the friends the content of hy credited. In approaching that port, the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron, by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to enter, although apprised, by the captain of the frigate, of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the landing of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry.—This act, being considered an intringement of the rights of ambassadors, and of nations, will form a just cause of complaint, to the govern-

the rights of ambassadors, and or naturns, with form a just cause of complaint, to the govern-ment of France, against the officer by whom it was committed.

The actual condition of the public finances more than realizes the favorable anticipations that were entertained of it at the opening of the last session of Congress. On the first of the last session of Congress. On the first of January there was a balance in the Treasury of four million two hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents. From that time to the thirtieth September, the receipts amounted to upwards of sixteen millions one hundred thouupwards of sixteen millions one hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditures to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars. During the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated, that the receipts will, at least, equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the Treasury on the first day of January next a surplus of nearly nine millions of dollars.

On the first day of January, eighteen hundred and twents first, a large amount of the

dred and twenty-five, a large amount of the war debt, and a part of the revolutionary debt, become redeemable. Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemathe former will continue to become redeemable, annually, until the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five. It is believed, however, that, if the United States remain at peace, the whole of that debt may be redeemed, by the ordinary revenue of those years during that period, under the provision of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventeen, creating the sinking fund, and, in that case, the only part of the debt that will remain, after the year eighteen hundred and thirty five, will be the seven millions of five per will be the seven millions of five per stock subscribed to the Bank of the Unit cent. stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and the three per cent. revolutionary debt, amounting to thirteen millions two hundred and ninety-six thousand and ninety-nine dollars and six cents, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the govern-The state of the army in its organization and

discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection. The Military disbursements have been regularly made, and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement. The supplies, of various descriptions, have The supplies, of various descriptions, have been of good quality, and regularly issued at all of the posts. A system of economy and ac-countability has been introduced into every branch of the service, which admits of little adbranch of the service, which admits of lettle additional improvement. This desirable state has been attained by the act reorganizing the staff of the army, passed on the fourteenth of April eighteen hundred and eighteen.

The moneys appropriated for fortifications have been regularly and economically applied, and all the works advanced as rapidly as the amount appropriated would admit. Three important works will be considered in the course

portant works will be completed in the course of this year; that is, Fort Washington, Fort Delaware, and the Fort at the Rigolets, in Lou-

The Board of Engineers, and the Topographical Corps, have been in constant and ac-tive service, in surveying the Coast, and proecting the works necessary for its defence The Military Academy has attained a degree of perfection in its discipline and instruction, equal, as is believed, to any institution of its

kind in any country. The money appropriated for the use of the Ordinance Department, has been regularly and economically applied. The fabrication of arms at the national armories, and by contract with the hepartment, has been gradual, improving in quality and cheapness. It is believed that their quality is now such as to admit of but litprovement.

The completion of the Fortifications renders it necessary that there should be a suitable ap-propriation for the purpose of fabricating the cannon and carriages necessary for those

nder the appropriation of five thousand dollars for exploring the western waters for the location of a site for a Western Armery, a commission was constituted, consisting of colonel mission was constituted, consisting of colonel Mar, colonel Lar, and captain Talcort, who have been engaged in exploring the country. They have not yet reported the result of their labours, but it is believed that they will be prepared to do it, at an early part of the Seasion of Congress.

During the month of June last, General shley and his party, who were trading under a heense from the government, were attacked by the Ricarces while peaceably trading with the Indians, at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded and their property taken or destroyed.

Colonel Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluffs, the most west-era post, apprehending that the hostile spirit of the Riccarces would extend to other tribes in that quarter, and that thereby the lives of the traders on the Missouri, and the peace of the frontier, would be endangered, took immediate measures to check the evil.

With a detachment of the regiment station ed at the Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricarce village, and it is hoped that such an impression has been made on them, as well as on the other tribes on the Missouri, as will pre-vent a recurrence of future hostility. The report of the Secretary of War, which

is herewith transmitted, will exhibit, in greater detail, the condition of the Department in its various branches, and the progress which has been made in its administration, during the three first quarters of the year.

Ince first quarters of the year.

I transmit a return of the spilitia of the several states, according to the last reports which have been made, by the proper officers in each, to the Department of War. By reference to this return, it will be seen that it is not com-plete, although great exertions have been made to make it so. As the defence, and even made to make it so. As the defence, and even the liberties of the country must depend, in times of inuninent danger, on the militia, it is of the highest importance that it be well organized, armed, and disciplined throughout the Union. The report of the liceretary of War shows the progress made during the three first quarters of the present year, by the application of the final appropriated for arming the militia. Each difficulty is found in distributing the mass according to the not of Congress proDispersion to the fallers of the proper Bepersments in many of the sixtes to make regular returns. The set of May the twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, provides that the system of tactics and regulations of the various corps of the regular army shall be extended to the militia. This act has been reary improfessible averaged. very imperfectly executed, from the want of very imperfectly executed, from the want of uniformity in the organization of the militia-proceeding from the defects of the system itself, and especially in its application to that main arm of the public defence. It is thought that this important subject, in all its branches, merits the attention of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is now communicated, furnishes an account of the administration of that Department, for the first three quarters of the present year, with the progress made in augmenting the

with the progress made in augmenting the Navy, and the manner in which the vessels in

commission have been employed.

The usual force has been maintained in the Mediteranean Sea, the Pacific Ocean, and along the Atlantic Coast, and has afforded the necession.

In the West Indies and the Gulph of Mexi-In the West Indies and the couple of secondary and force has been augmented, by the addition of several small vessels, provided for by the "set authorising an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy," passed by Congress at their last session. That armament Congress at their last session. That armamen pliahment of its object. The piracies, by which our commerce in the neighborhood of the Island of Cuba had been afflicted, have been repres-sed, and the confidence of our merchants in a great measure restored.

The patriotic seal and enterprise of Comm dore Porter, to whom the command of the expedition was confided, has been fully seconded by the officers and men, under his command. And, in reflecting, with high satisfaction, on the honorable manner in which they have sus-tained the reputation of their country and its navy, the sentiment is alloyed only by a con-cern, that, in the fulfilment of that arduous ervice, the diseases incident to the season, nd to the climate in which it was discharged, have deprived the nation of many useful lives, and among them of several officers of great

In the month of August a very malignant fever made its appearance at Thompson's Island, which threatened the destruction of our station there. Many perished, and the commanding officer was severely attacked. Uncertain as to his fate, and knowing that most of the medical officers had been readered incapable of dis-charging their duties, it was thought expedi-ent to send to that post an officer of rank and experience, with several skilful surgeons to ascertain the origin of the fever and the probability of its recurrence there in future seasons to furnish every assistance to those who were suffering, and, if practicable, to avoid the necessity of alrendoning so important a station.—Commodore Rodgers, with a prompttude which did him honor, cheerfully accepted that trust, and has discharged it in the manner anti-cipated from his skill and patriotism. Before his arrival, Commodore Porter, with the greater part of the squadron, had removed from the Island, and returned to the United States in consequence of the prevailing sickness. Much useful information has however been obtained as to the state of the Island, and great relic afforded to those who had been necessarily left

Although our expedition, co-operating with an invigorated administration of the government of the Island of Cuba, and with the cor responding active exertions of a British nava force in the same seas, have almost entirely de stroyed the unlicensed piracies from that Is-land, the success of our exertions has not been equally effectual to suppress the same crime, under other pretences and colors, in the neigh boring island of Porto Rico. They have been committed there under the abusive issue o Spanish commissions. At an early period of present year, remonstrances were made to Governor of that island, by an agent who was sent for the purpose, against those outrages on the peaceful commerce of the United States, of which many had occurred. That offi-cer, professing his own want of authority to make satisfaction for our just complaints, answered only by a reference of them to the gov-ernment of Spain. The minister of the United States to that court was specially instructed to urge the necessity of the immediate and effec tual interposition of that government, directing restitution and indemnity for wrongs already committed, and interdicting the repetition of The minister, as has been seen, was debarred access to the Spanish government and, in the mean time, several new cases of flagrant outrage have occurred, and citizens of the United States in the island of Porto Rico have suffered, and others have been threatened with, assassination, for asserting their unquestionable rights, even before the lawful tri-

bunds of the country.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships, to seize American vessels engaged in the Slave trade, and bring them in for adjudication; and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been dis-covered; and there is good reason to believe that our flig is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

is a source of great satisfaction, that we always enabled to recur to the conduct of our Navy with pride and commendation. As means of national defence, it enjoys the public confidence, and is steadily assuming additional importance. It is submitted whether a more importance. It is submitted wheeling efficient and equally economical organization of it, might not, in several respects, be effected. it, might not, in several respects, be effected. It is supposed that higher grades than now exist by law would be useful. They would afford ist by law would be useful. They would afford well merited rewards to those who have long and faithfully served their country, present the heat incentives to good conduct, and the beat means of insuring a proper discipline; destroy the inequality in that respect between military and naval services, and relieve our officers from many inconveniences and mortifications, which occur when our vessels meet those of other nations—ours being the services. of other nations—ours being the only service in which such grades do not exist. A report of the Post Master General, which

accompanies this communication, will show the present state of the Post Office Department, and its general operations for some years

Past.
There is established, by law, eighty-eight thousand six hundred miles of post roads, on which the mail is now transported eighty-five thousand seven hundred miles, and contracts thousand seven hundred miles, and contracts have been made for its transportation on all the established routes, with one or two exceptions. There are five thousand two hundred and forty post offices in the Union, and as many post masters. The gross amount of postage which are crued from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-twee, was one million one hundred and fourteen was one millen one nundred and fourteer thousand three hundred and forty-five dollar-twelve cents. During the same period, the expenditures of the Post Office Departmen amounted to one million one hundred and sixty, nine thousand eight hundred and cighty-five dollars and fifty-one cents; and consisted of the dollars and fifty-one cents; and consisted of the following items: Compensation to postmaster, following items: Compensation to postmaster, three isundred and fifty-three thousand ninety-five dollars and ninety-cight cents; incidental expenses, thirty thousand eight hundred and sixty six dollars and thirty-even cents; transportation of the mail, seven hundred and eighty-four thousand eighty-four thousand cix hundred dollars and eighty-four thousand cix

into the Treasury, four hundred and townstrine dollars and eight cents. On the first of July last, there was due to the Department from Postmasters, one hundred and thiny dive thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty eight cents; from late postmasters and contracters, two hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents; making a total amount of helynges due to the Department, of these hunand therey-one cents; making a total amount of balances due to the Department, of three hun-dred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and ninety four dollars and fifty-nine cents; these balances embrace all delinquencies of postmasters and contractors, which have taken place since the organization of the Department. There was due by the Department, to contractors, on the first of July last twenty-six thou-sand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and

sand two influenced and porty-tight ubusar and sixty-four cents.

The transportation of the mail, within five years past, has been greatly extended, and the expenditures of the department proportionably increased. Although the postage, which has accrited within the last three years, has fallen short of the expenditures two hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-and follers and forther a collection and forther a contract that one dollars and forty s.x cents, it appears that collections have been made from the outstand-ing balances to meet the principal part of the current demands.

carrent demands.

It is estimated that not more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the above balances can be collected, and that a considerable part of this sum can only be realized by a resort to legal process. Some improvement in the receipts for postage is expected.

A recomplex treation to the collection of purery A prompt attention to the collection of in received by post-musters, it is believed will enable the department to continue its operations without aid from the Treasury, unless the expenditure shall be increased by the establish

ment of new mail routes.

A revision of some parts of the post-office A revision of some parts of the post-onice law may be necessary; and it is submitted, whether it would not be proper to provide for the appointment of post masters, where the compensation exceeds a certain amount, by nomination to the senate, as other officers of

the general government are appointed.

Having communicated my views to Congress, at the commencement of the last session, res-pecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries, with which we have the most immediate political relations and greatest commercial intercourse relations and greatest commercial intercoun-tends to confirm them. Under this impression, I recommend a review of the tariff, for the pur-pose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manu-facture, or which are more immediately confacture, or which are more immediately con-nected with the defence and independence of

the country.

The actual state of the public accounts fur-nishes additional evidence of the efficiency of the present system of accountability, in relation to the public expenditure. Of the monier drawn from the Treasury since the 4th of March, 1817, the sum remaining unaccounted for on the 30th of Sept. last, is more than a million and a half of dollars less than on the 30th of September preceding; and, during the same period, a reduction of nearly a million of dollars has been made in the amount of the unsettled accounts for monies advanced previously to the 4th of March, 1817. It will be obvious that, in proportion as the mass of accounts of the latter description is diminished, by settle-ment, the dissibility of settling the residue is increased, from the consideration that, in many instances, it can be obtained only by legal pr cess. For more precise details on this subject, I refer to a report from the First Comptroller

of the Treasury.

The sum which was appropriated at the last session, for the repairs of the Cumberland road has been applied with good effect to that ob ect. A final report has not yet been received

from the agent who was appointed to super-intend it. As soon as it is received, it shall be communicated to Congress.

Many patriotic and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested an improvement of still greater importance. They are of oniinvestigation, have suggested an improvement of still greater importance. They are of opi-nion that the waters of the Chesapeake and non that the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together by one con-tinued canal, and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be ob-tained. If this could be accompished, it is impossible to calculate the beneficial conse-cutors, which was the small small form. quences which would result from it. A great portion of the produce of the very fertile country through which it would pass, would find a market through that channel. Troops might be moved with great facility in war, with can-non, and every kind of munition, and in either direction. Connecting the Atlantic with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national government, it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of Union itself. Believing as I do, that Congress possess the right to appropriate money for such a national object, (the jurisdiction remaining to the states through which the canal would pass,) I submit it to your consideration whether it may not be advisable to such an adequate appropriation, the employment of a suitable number of the officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the unexplored ground, during the next season, and to report their opinion thereon. It will likewise be pro-per to extend their examination to the several outes through which the waters of may be connected, by canals, with those of

ake Erie.
As the Cumberland road will require annual repairs, and Congress have not thought it ex-pedient to recommend to the states an amend-ment to the constitution, for the purpose of vesting in the United States a power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement, it is also submitted to your consideration, whe-ther it may not be expedient to authorise the Executive to enter into an arrangement with the several states through which the road passes, to establish tolls, each within its limits, for the purpose of defraying the expense of future re

purpose of defraying the expense of future re-pairs, and of providing, also, by suitable penal-ties, for its protection against future i-juries. The act Congress of the seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two appropriated the sum of twenty two thousand seven hundred dollars for the purpose of erect-ing two piers as a shelter for vessels from ice, near Cape Henlopen, Dehavare Bay. To effect the object of the act, the officers of the board of Engineers, with Commodore Bain-bridge, were directed to prepare plans and estimates of piers sufficient to answer the purpose intended by the act. It appears by their report which accommands the documents from the accompanies the documents from the War Department, that the appropriation is not adequate to the purpose intended; and, as the piers would be of great service, both to the navigation of the Delaware Bay, and the present tection of vessels on the adjacent parts of the coast, I submit for the consideration of Congress whether additional and sufficient appropriations should not be made.

priations should not be made.

The board of Engineers were also directed to examine and survey the entrance of the har-bour of the port of Presquise in Pennsylvania, in order to make an estimate of the expence of in order to make an estimate of the expense of removing the obstructions to the entrance, with a plan of the best mode of effecting the same under the appropriation for that purpose, by act of Congress passed third of March lata.—
The report of the Board accompanies the papers from the War Department, and is submitted for the consideration of Congress.

fized world takes
fare. Although no perfect that the part against them has taken part against them their name have protected the which might ere this has tevest, and of acquisitions of nations, access to the perfect in regard to them. Put have come to our knowledge cause to believe that their ever all dominion over the become again at independent she may obtain that rank is the most article within the may obtain that rank is the most article within the may obtain that rank is the most article within the may obtain that rank is the most article within the may obtain that rank is the most article within the may obtain that rank is the most article within the may obtain that rank is the most article within the may obtain that rank is the most article within the may obtain that are the may obtain the may obtain

last season, that a great effort we in Spain and Portugal to improve of the people of those countries appeared to be conducted with sppeared to be conducted with moderation. It need scarcely be to the result has been, so far, very what was then authoripated. Of quarter of the globe with which much intercourse, and from which our origin, we have always been interested spectators. The United States cherish sentimes friendly, in favour of the list of their fellow men on that all in the wars of the Europease ters relating to themselves, we ken any part, nor does it compositely on doe. It is only when our invaded, or seriously menaced, that injuries, or make preparation is the with the movements in this injuries, or make preparation for with the movements in this hear With the movements in this hear, of necessity, more immediately and by causes which must be lightened and impartial observed at system of the alfied power different in this respect, from the This difference proceeds in their respective governance of our own, which has by the loss of so much blood and matured by the wisdom of their red sitizens, and under which we unexampled felicity, this whole ded. We owe it therefore to eather amicable relations existing United States and those existing that we should consider any apart, to extend their system to part, to extend their system to this hemisphere, as dangerous and safety. With the existing colonies or

any European power, we have and shall not interfere. But a ments who have declared the and maintained it, and whose have, on great consideration and pies, acknowledged, we could use position for the purpose of or controlling, in any other man, by any European controlling, in any other man, by any European controlling, in any other man, by any European controlling in any other man, by any European controlling in any other man, by any European controlling in any other man. or controlling, in any other as ny, by any European power, it is an as the manifestation of as sinon towards the United between those new government of the cognition, and to this we have also shall cour, which, in the judgment of the petent authorities of this government authorities are government and government and government authorities are government and government and government and government and government authorities are government and government and government and government and government and gov

petent authorities of this governake a corresponding change on the United States indispensable to their ear. The late events in Spain and Forest that Europe is still unsettled. Othis tant fact, no stronger proof can be let than that the allied powers should have at the proper, on any principles unifocutive selves, to have interposed, by free, the nal concerns of Spain. To want and interposition may be carried, on the anciple, is a question in which all induspowers, whose governments differ for a ciple, is a question in which all states powers, whose governments differ for the are interested; even those not reason surely none more so than the Using surely none than a state of the surely sure powers; to consider the government for us; to con-friendly relations with it, and to present relations by a frank, firm and much pe-meeting in all instances the just chiana derelations by a Irank, firm and used meeting in all instances the just alians appower; aubmitting to injuries feature in regard to these continents, circular eminently and conspiruously affect is impossible that the alicel power that tend their political system, to any small either continent without endangered as and happiness; nor can any one believe and the process of the feature of left to themseives adopt it of their own accord. It is reprossible, therefore, that we should be interposition, in any form, with indicense we look to the comparative strength as sources of Spain and those new and their distance from each other, it obvious that she can never subdue has still the true policy of the United at a we'be parties to themselves, in the other powers will pursue the same. If we compare the present conduction, with its actual state at the class revolution, the history of the world for example of a progress in improvement.

example of a progress m improvement important circumstances which happiness of a nation, which have blance to it. At the first epoch our did not exceed three millions. By the saw it amounted to about ten millions, and, and more extraordinary, it is almost always to the emigration from other cambien inconsiderable. At the first specific territory within our acknowledged uninhabited and a wideleness. Base has territory has been acquired, of our expension, prising within it many rivers, and always the prising within the many rivers, and the highest importance to a lates. Over this territory our pexpanded in every direction, and are states been established, almost equal, a manufactor of the figurest. example of a progress in a expanded in every directs been established, almost equal, is another which formed the first bond of ear of the which formed the first bond of ear of the control of the which effect on all its highest interests. It has eminently augmented our research ded to our strength and respectables, and er, is admitted by all. first, it is not in the portant circumstances only, that this here is feit. It is manifest that, he colored to for our system, and increasing the anof states, the system steel has been end equally impracticable. Each government distance in the end equally impracticable. Each government is a new strength, has been end equally impracticable. Each government is a new strength, has been end end of the end of t een established, almost equal is an

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